

MAY - 1922

MAY 3 1922

• THE • AMERICAN •  
**SCANDINAVIAN**  
**REVIEW**

GENERAL LIBRARY  
MAY 9 - 1922  
MICH.



**SPRING LITERARY NUMBER**

**T**HE New York Trust Company offers to corporations, firms and individuals a thoroughly modern and complete commercial banking service, including a highly developed credit information service which is available to customers.

Special conveniences are offered to those engaged in foreign trade. These include foreign credit information and current data bearing upon foreign markets and trade opportunities.

Long experience, covering the entire field of trust service, enables us to offer unexcelled facilities for the administration of all personal and corporate trusts.

## The New York Trust Company

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits \$26,500,000

100 BROADWAY

57TH ST. & FIFTH AVE.

### TRUSTEES

OTTO T. BANNARD  
MORTIMER N. BUCKNER  
THOMAS COCHRAN  
JAMES C. COLGATE  
ALFRED A. COOK  
ARTHUR J. CUMNOCK  
WILLIAM F. CUTLER  
HENRY P. DAVISON  
ROBERT W. DE FOREST

GEORGE DOUBLEDAY  
RUSSELL H. DUNHAM  
SAMUEL H. FISHER  
JOHN A. GARVER  
HARVEY D. GIBSON  
THOMAS A. GILLESPIE  
CHARLES HAYDEN  
LYMAN N. HINE  
F. N. HOFFSTOT

WALTER JENNINGS  
DARWIN P. KINGSLEY  
EDWARD E. LOOMIS  
HOWARD W. MAXWELL  
OGDEN L. MILLS  
EDWARD S. MOORE  
GRAYSON M.-P. MURPHY  
HENRY C. PHIPPS  
DEAN SAGE

*Member Federal Reserve System & N. Y. Clearing House Association*

## Insure Your Profits

The present erratic state of the foreign exchange market may turn your profit as importer or exporter into a loss over night unless you take proper steps to provide against such a contingency.

In arranging for the importation of goods, payment to be made at some future date in a foreign currency, it is possible to engage immediately a rate at which the required amount of exchange will be supplied you when date of payment arrives.

Likewise the foreign exchange which as an exporter you expect to receive at some future date for goods to be shipped abroad, can be immediately sold for forward delivery, thus insuring the amount in U. S. dollars which you will eventually receive for your merchandise.

In this way you can remove from your foreign trading operations the undesirable element of speculation in foreign exchange, and in this respect at least business again can be conducted on a safe normal basis.

The Irving is in a position to care for your requirements in situations like the above, and will furnish complete information as to details upon request, either by mail or through a call at the Foreign Division of the bank.

## IRVING NATIONAL BANK

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK



1851-1922: SEVENTY-ONE YEARS A BUSINESS BANK

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

# The American-Scandinavian Review

VOLUME X

MAY, 1922

NUMBER 5

Published Monthly by THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION, 25 West 45th St., New York  
Entered as second-class matter at post-office at New York, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., under the act of  
March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1921, The American-Scandinavian Foundation

HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN, *Editor*

Yearly Subscription, \$3.00; abroad, \$3.00 or Kr. 12

Order the REVIEW in:

*U. S. A. and Canada:* New York office (above) or through any bookstore. Associates of the Foundation receive the REVIEW without additional charge on payment of membership dues.

*British Dominions:* Oxford University Press, 1 Amen Corner, London, E. C.

*Denmark:* Dansk Studieoplysnings Kontor, Studiestræde 6, Copenhagen, or any bookstore. Members of Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab receive the REVIEW free; for application for membership address the Secretary, N. F. Feilberg, 7 Frederiksborggade, Copenhagen.

*Norway:* Scheteligs Bokhandel, Stortingt. 6, Christiania; any bookstore or kiosk. Subscribers to Norge-Amerika Fondet receive the REVIEW free; address the Secretary, Sigurd Folkestad, Lille Strandgt. 1, Christiania. Members of Normandsforbundet in Norway may receive the REVIEW at one-half price.

*Sweden:* Gunnar Tisell A/B Svenska Teknologföreningens Förlag, a Vasagatan 42, Stockholm; or any bookstore. Members of Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen may receive the REVIEW at one-half price. For application for membership address the Honorary Secretary, E. E. Ekstrand, Malmtorgsgatan 5, Stockholm.

*Advertising Offices:* 25 West 45th St., New York; Dansk Studieoplysnings Kontor, Studiestræde 6, Copenhagen; Høydahl Ohme's Annonce Expedition, Prinsensgt. 42, Christiania; Gunnar Tisell, A/B Svenska Teknologföreningens Förlag, Vasagatan 22, Stockholm.

## CONTENTS

	Page
PORTAL FROM VILLESTRUP.....	Cover
MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN. Painting by Ernest L. Ipsen.....	Frontispiece
THE BOOK SEASON IN DENMARK. By Christian Rimestad. Three Illustrations .....	275
PROVIDENCE. Poem. By Matthias Jochumsson. Translated by Jakobina Johnson .....	281
HOLBERG AND BERGEN. By Johan Nordahl-Olsen. Three Illustrations..	282
STRINDBERG'S PERSONALITY. By Johan Mortensen. With Portrait by Richard Bergh.....	289
KNUTE REINDAHL, VIOLIN MAKER. By Fred L. Holmes. With Portrait .....	296
DANISH CHINA: A PERSONAL RECOLLECTION. By Gilbert P. Chase. Two Illustrations.....	298
THE INDEPENDENTS. Three Illustrations.....	300
CURRENT EVENTS: U. S. A., Norway, Denmark, Sweden.....	301
BOOKS: The Friendly Arctic.....	305
THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION.....	306
NORTHERN LIGHTS. One Illustration.....	308
FINANCIAL, TRADE, AND SHIPPING NOTES	



Established by NIELS POULSON, in 1911



# BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

*of LIVERPOOL, LONDON and NEW YORK*

THIS COMPANY INSURES RISKS UPON SECURITIES, BANKNOTES,  
BONDS, SPECIE, MERCHANDISE, AUTOMOBILES, FREIGHTS,  
HULLS, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND MARINE RISKS

*Losses Made Payable in the Chief Cities of the World*

LONDON BRANCH  
1 Old Broad Street, London

MELBOURNE BRANCH  
57 Queen Street, Melbourne

SYDNEY BRANCH  
56 Pitt Street, Sydney

UNITED STATES BRANCH  
COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING, NEW YORK

W. L. H. SIMPSON  
*Underwriter*

W. A. W. BURNETT  
*Sub-Underwriter*

J. H. WALTERS  
*Secretary*

## MARINE INSURANCE

Hulls, Cargoes, Merchandise, Specie, Bonds

*Issue Policies on All Classes of Marine Risks,  
Including Yachts, Registered Mail and Parcel Post.*  
Losses Made Payable in All Parts of the World

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.  
of Liverpool, England (Marine Department)

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA  
of New York (Marine Department)

STAR INSURANCE CO., of New York  
(Marine Department)

NEWARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
of Newark, N. J. (Marine Department)

MARITIME INSURANCE CO., Ltd.  
of Liverpool (U. S. Branch)

84 William St., New York City  
John E. Hoffman . . . Marine Manager

## Oplandske Kreditbank

HAMAR, NORWAY

*General Banking Business*

*Accounts Opened*

Bills, Cheques, and other Documents  
collected at favorable rates

*Deposits received at highest interest*



# OTIS & CO.

*Stocks and Investment  
Securities*

*Members of*

NEW YORK  
CLEVELAND  
CHICAGO  
COLUMBUS  
DETROIT  
BOSTON

STOCK  
EXCHANGES

**Government Bonds  
Municipals, Industrials  
Public Utilities  
Liberty  
and Foreign Bonds**

*Offices*

NEW YORK  
CLEVELAND  
BOSTON  
DETROIT  
CINCINNATI  
COLUMBUS  
TOLEDO  
AKRON  
YOUNGS-  
TOWN  
DAYTON  
DENVER  
COLORADO  
SPRINGS

## HORACE U. GADE

MANAGER OF NEW YORK OFFICE

49 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK CITY

### It Is Interesting

to note that over a long period of years security values decline substantially in advance of industrial stagnation.

On the other hand, a tendency toward lower interest rates has always been evident before a period of new prosperity.

Today industrial and financial conditions certainly seem to justify the purchase of sound bonds before interest rates decline further.

*Write for Investment Suggestion*

Address NIELS FRODE HOLCH

**A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.**

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

62 Cedar Street, New York

105 S. La Salle St., Chicago

Minneapolis  
Philadelphia

Scranton  
Boston

Cleveland  
Pittsburgh

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

# BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Established 1818

4th & Chestnut Sts.  
PHILADELPHIA

59 Wall St.  
NEW YORK

60 State St.  
BOSTON

## SCANDINAVIA

Our business affiliations with Scandinavia have been intimately maintained for nearly 75 years. We offer our facilities and familiarity with business methods and conditions there to those engaged in trade with Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and to persons contemplating a visit to Scandinavia this year, we suggest the use of our Travelers Letters of Credit.

A CENTURY OF SERVICE

# BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Established 1810

Founders Court, Lothbury  
London, E. C.

Office for Travelers  
123 Pall Mall, London, S. W.

## The Foreign Department OF THIS BANK

maintains direct connections with the leading banks throughout Europe, and has particularly close relations with the largest financial institutions in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark

AND INVITES YOUR BUSINESS

## STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO

ESTABLISHED 1879  
BY HAUGAN & LINDGREN

RESOURCES \$50,000,000

### Board of Directors

**David N. Barker**  
**J. J. Dau**  
Chairman Reid, Murdoch & Co.  
**John N. Dole**  
President H. M. Hooker Glass and  
Paint Co.  
**Leroy A. Goddard**  
Chairman of the Board

**Henry A. Haugan**  
President  
**Oscar H. Haugan**  
Vice-President  
**A. Lanquist**  
President Lanquist & Illsley Co.

**Wm. A. Peterson**  
Proprietor Peterson Nursery  
**Charles Piez**  
President Link Belt Co.  
**Marvin B. Pool**  
Manager Butler Brothers  
**Philip K. Wrigley**  
Vice-Pres. Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.

**T. A. Siqueland, Manager of Foreign Department**



# OTIS & CO.

*Stocks and Investment  
Securities*

*Members of*

NEW YORK  
CLEVELAND  
CHICAGO  
COLUMBUS  
DETROIT  
BOSTON

STOCK  
EXCHANGES

Government Bonds  
Municipals, Industrials  
Public Utilities  
Liberty  
and Foreign Bonds

*Offices*

NEW YORK  
CLEVELAND  
BOSTON  
DETROIT  
CINCINNATI  
COLUMBUS  
TOLEDO  
AKRON  
YOUNGS-  
TOWN  
DAYTON  
DENVER  
COLORADO  
SPRINGS

## HORACE U. GADE

MANAGER OF NEW YORK OFFICE

49 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK CITY

### It Is Interesting

to note that over a long period of years security values decline substantially in advance of industrial stagnation.

On the other hand, a tendency toward lower interest rates has always been evident before a period of new prosperity.

Today industrial and financial conditions certainly seem to justify the purchase of sound bonds before interest rates decline further.

*Write for Investment Suggestion*

Address NIELS FRODE HOLCH

**A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.**

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

62 Cedar Street, New York

105 S. La Salle St., Chicago

Minneapolis

Philadelphia

Scranton

Boston

Cleveland

Pittsburgh

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**

Established 1818

4th & Chestnut Sts.  
PHILADELPHIA59 Wall St.  
NEW YORK60 State St.  
BOSTON**SCANDINAVIA**

Our business affiliations with Scandinavia have been intimately maintained for nearly 75 years. We offer our facilities and familiarity with business methods and conditions there to those engaged in trade with Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and to persons contemplating a visit to Scandinavia this year, we suggest the use of our Travelers Letters of Credit.

A CENTURY OF SERVICE

**BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.**

Established 1810

Founders Court, Lothbury  
London, E. C.Office for Travelers  
123 Pall Mall, London, S. W.

The  
**Foreign Department**  
OF THIS BANK

maintains direct connections with the leading banks throughout Europe, and has particularly close relations with the largest financial institutions in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark

AND INVITES YOUR BUSINESS

**STATE BANK OF CHICAGO**

CHICAGO

ESTABLISHED 1879  
BY HAUGAN & LINDGREN

RESOURCES \$50,000,000

**Board of Directors**

**David N. Barker**  
**J. J. Dau**  
Chairman Reid, Murdoch & Co.  
**John N. Dole**  
President H. M. Hooker Glass and  
Paint Co.  
**Leroy A. Goddard**  
Chairman of the Board

**Henry A. Haugan**  
President  
**Oscar H. Haugan**  
Vice-President  
**A. Lanquist**  
President Lanquist & Illsley Co.

**Wm. A. Peterson**  
Proprietor Peterson Nursery  
**Charles Piez**  
President Link Belt Co.  
**Marvin B. Pool**  
Manager Butler Brothers  
**Philip K. Wrigley**  
Vice-Pres., Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.

**T. A. Siqueland, Manager of Foreign Department**



# Centralbanken for Norge

## Christiania

*Founded by Fifty Norwegian and Foreign Banks*

**Capital and Funds, Kr. 69,000,000.00**

*Is exceptionally well equipped for offering the best facilities  
for execution of banking business all over*

### Norway

*Please Inquire for Terms*

**Telegraphic Address: "Centralbank, Christiania"**

#### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1922.  
State of New York, County of New York—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Hanna A. Larsen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor of THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:  
Publisher—The American-Scandinavian Foundation, 25 West 45th St., New York.  
Editor—Hanna A. Larsen, 25 West 45th St., New York.  
Managing Editor—Hanna A. Larsen, 25 West 45th St., New York.  
Business Manager—James Cresse, 25 West 45th St., New York.
2. That the owners are (give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):  
The American-Scandinavian Foundation.  
Hamilton Holt, president, 311 6th Ave., New York.  
H. Esk. Moller, Treasurer, 15 Broad St., New York.  
James Cresse, Secretary, 25 West 45th St., New York.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (if there are none, so state): None.
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.
5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (this information is required from daily publications only).

HANNA A. LARSEN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of April, 1922.

FREDK. SPRENGER.

(My commission expires March 30, 1924.)

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

# Empire Trust Company

**MAIN OFFICE**  
Equitable Building  
120 Broadway  
New York



**FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE**  
580 Fifth Avenue  
corner 47th Street  
New York

**LONDON OFFICE**  
41 Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

**RESOURCES NOVEMBER 15, 1921, OVER \$55,000,000**

The Fifth Avenue office of this company, corner of 47th Street, is accessibly situated and has complete banking facilities to offer to any one desiring the services of an uptown banking institution.

It's "Personal Banking Service" strongly appeals to the individuals as well as to the firm or corporation.

Interest may be arranged for upon accounts subject to check. Certificates of Deposit, maturing at a date to suit the needs of the depositor, issued at favorable rates of interest.

## Empire Safe Deposit Company

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

## Banco Escandinavo-Brazileiro S.A.

(THE SCANDINAVIAN-BRAZILIAN BANK, Ltd.)

Rio de Janeiro

Rua da Alfandega 32

Capital Fully Paid Up - - - - 5,000,000 Kroner

Bank founded in Brazil by a syndicate of 32 Norwegian  
Banks with a Capital and Surplus of

659,100,000 Kroner

General Banking Business with special facilities offered  
for financial operations in the Scandinavian  
Countries and Brazil

### CODES USED—

A. B. C. 4th and 5th. A 1. Lieber's. Bentley's.  
Western Union. Imperial Comb (Broomhall's)  
Peterson's Int. Bkg (Pibco). Ribeiro.

Telegr. Address  
"SKANBANK"

AKTIEBOLAGET  
**GÖTEBORGS BANK**

*Established in 1848*

GOTHENBURG

STOCKHOLM

*Branches:*

ALINGSÅS  
 BENGTSFORS  
 BERGSHAMRA  
 BJÖRKETORP  
 BRUZHOLM  
 BÄCKEFORS  
 DALSHÖGEN  
 FÄLERUM  
 FÄLKENBERG  
 FIEGHOLM  
 FISKEBÄCK-  
 SKIL  
 FJÄLLBACKA  
 GAMLEBY  
 GISLAVED  
 GREBBESTAD  
 GULLRINGEN  
 HALLINGEBERG  
 HALLSBERG  
 HALMSTAD  
 HORRED  
 HULTSFRED  
 HYLTEBRUK  
 HÄLSINGEBORG  
 KARLSTAD  
 KARLSTORP  
 KINNA  
 KOPPARBERG  
 KRAKSHULT  
 KUNGSBACKA  
 LAHOLM  
 LANDERYD  
 LAXÅ  
 LENHOFDA  
 LINDESBERG  
 LINDOME  
 LOCKNEVI  
 LYSEKIL

TOTAL ASSETS ABOUT  
Kronor 500,000,000

THROUGH OUR MANY  
 BRANCHES IN SWEDEN AND  
 CORRESPONDENTS ALL OVER  
 THE SCANDINAVIAN COUN-  
 TRIES WE ARE ABLE TO  
 OFFER EVERY ACCOMMODA-  
 TION POSSIBLE FOR BANK-  
 ING TRANSACTIONS IN SWE-  
 DEN, NORWAY & DENMARK

*Best rates of interest on  
 deposits and current accounts*

Telegr. address: GÖTABANK

*Branches:*

LÖNNEBERGA  
 MARIANNE LUND  
 MARSTRAND  
 MUSTADFORS  
 NORA  
 NORRTELJE  
 NÄSSJÖ  
 PELARNE  
 RUMSKULLA  
 SANDEN  
 SKEDSHULT  
 SKENE  
 SMALANDS-  
 STENAR  
 SMÖGEN  
 STENUNGSUND  
 STORSJÖ  
 STRÖMSTAD  
 SVANESUND  
 SÖDERTELJE  
 TINGSRYD  
 TORUP  
 TYLLINGE  
 TÖCKSFORS  
 UDDEVALLA  
 ULLARED  
 VALDEMARSVIK  
 VARBERG  
 VEINGE  
 VIMMERBY  
 VÅRA  
 VÄDDÖ  
 VÄSTERVIK  
 VÄSTERÅS  
 ÄLFERED  
 ÖREBRO



## Going to Sweden? Address Your Mail Here



### Travellers' Letters of Credit Bureau SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

Telegraphic address, "Handelsbank"  
STOCKHOLM

Situated opposite the "King's Garden" in the heart of the city and the immediate vicinity of the leading hotels. Reading and writing room. Information.

#### *Travellers' Mail Addressed Here*

held pending arrival and forwarded according to instructions.

Svenska Handelsbanken ("the Swedish Bank of Commerce") has 270 branches covering the whole of Sweden.

# SKANDINAVISKA KREDITAKTIEBOLAGET

*Established in 1864*

GOTHENBURG

STOCKHOLM

MALMÖ

## BRANCHES AT

Alstad  
 Alsterbo  
 Anderslöv  
 Arboga  
 Arlöv  
 Asa  
 Askersund  
 Billesholms Gruva  
 Boden  
 Borgholm  
 Båstad  
 Dalby  
 Degerhamn  
 Eskilstuna  
 Eslöv  
 Fagerhult  
 Gamleby  
 Greve  
 Grythytted  
 Grönsklåra  
 Gälaryd  
 Gårdserum  
 Gärsnäs  
 Gävle  
 Gökalund  
 Hallsberg  
 Halmstad  
 Holsby  
 Hvellinge  
 Hvetlanda  
 Hälsingborg  
 Härnösand  
 Höganäs  
 Hörby  
 Ingelstad  
 Jordholmen  
 Järnforsen

Kalmar  
 Karlshamn  
 Karlskoga  
 Kisa  
 Klippan  
 Klågerup  
 Knäred  
 Kopparberg  
 Kristianstad  
 Kumla  
 Köping  
 Laholm  
 Landsbro  
 Landskrona  
 Lenhovda  
 Lindesberg  
 Linköping  
 Ljungbyhed  
 Luleå  
 Lund  
 Löderup  
 Mariestad  
 Moheda  
 Målilla  
 Mörbylånga  
 Nora  
 Norrköping  
 Nybro  
 Pitå  
 Pärby  
 Ramkvilla  
 Rockneby  
 RÅå  
 Rävemåla  
 S:t Ibb  
 S:t Olof  
 Simrishamn  
 Sjöbo

Skanör  
 Skegrie  
 Skellefteå  
 Skivarp  
 Skurup  
 Sköllersta  
 Svalöv  
 Svedala  
 Söderhamn  
 Södra Vi  
 Sölvesborg  
 Tollarp  
 Torp  
 Trekanten  
 Trälleborg  
 Tuna  
 Tågarp  
 Umeå  
 Urshult  
 Vaxholm  
 Vestervik  
 Vimmerby  
 Vretstorp  
 Växjö  
 Ystad  
 Ämmeberg  
 Årset  
 Åsbo-Fagerhult  
 Åstorp  
 Älmhult  
 Ängelholm  
 Örebro  
 Örkellunga  
 Östra Greve  
 Överum

PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVES: KR. 182.000.000

*Telegraphic address: Kreditbolaget*

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, BILLS COLLECTED, DEPOSITS AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED AND ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.



# STOCKHOLMS ENSKILDA BANK

## STOCKHOLM

---

ESTABLISHED 1856    UNLIMITED LIABILITY

TOTAL RESOURCES ABOUT 500,000,000 KRONOR

---

GENERAL BANKING  
CREDIT DEPARTMENT    BOND DEPARTMENT  
FOREIGN EXCHANGE

---

INDIVIDUAL TRUST    CORPORATION TRUST

# DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK

## Hypothek-og Vekselbank

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER 5, 1871

Capital, fully paid:  
100 Million Kroner



Reserves:  
50 Million Kroner

## COPENHAGEN (Denmark)

Telegraphic Address: LANDMANDSBANK

### PROVINCIAL BRANCHES

Aabenraa	Farum	Kolding	Nykjöbing Sj.	Svendborg
Aalborg	Fejō	Kolind	Nysted	Sönderborg
Bagsvård	Fredericia	Korsör	Nörre Broby	Sönderho
Bandholm	Grenaa	Langeskov	Roslev	Thisted
Bramminge	Häderslev	Maribo	Rödbý	Töllöse
Durup	Holbäk	Marstal	Saxkjöbing	Tönder
Elsinore	Hurup	Nakskov	Skagen	Vejle
Esbjerg	Hvidbjerg	Nordby	Skive	Vestervig
Eskildstrup	Hörsholm	Nyborg	Slangerup	Äröskjöbing
Faaborg	Kallundborg	Nykjöbing F.	Stubbekjöbing	Örbäk

The Bank transacts every kind of legitimate  
Banking business.

### DIRECTORS

Emil Glückstadt

Emil Rasmussen

C. Harhoff

K. Riis-Hansen

Fr. Rothe

O. Ringberg

### NEW YORK AGENTS

National City Bank  
Guaranty Trust Company  
Brown Brothers & Company  
Mechanics and Metals National Bank  
Chase National Bank

National Bank of Commerce  
Bankers Trust Company  
Chemical National Bank  
Equitable Trust Company  
New York Trust Company

1864

1922

## 42ND Street Office

WHERE 42nd Street, Manhattan's main crosstown artery, crosses Madison Avenue—near the Grand Central Terminal—you will find our completely equipped Uptown Office.

For your convenience this office extends to you the same organization, experience of 58 years and facilities for the efficient dispatch of your banking and trust problems as our main office.

*Safe  
Deposit  
Boxes*

*Storage  
of  
Valuables*

# Central Union Trust Company of New York

PLAZA OFFICE  
5th Ave. & 60th St.

80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

42ND STREET OFFICE  
Madison Ave. & 42nd St.

*Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over 30 Million Dollars*

*Member FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM*

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



Established 1812

## NEW YORK CITY BRANCHES

**V**ISITORS to New York stopping in the mid-city hotel district will find conveniently near at hand at 42nd Street Branch of The National City Bank of New York. This branch is located in the National City Building, Madison Avenue at 42nd Street, in the very heart of the uptown business, shopping and theatre section.

Every banking facility for both foreign and domestic transactions is here available, including a complete unit of the Bank's Trust Department.

Other City Branches are Bowery Branch, Bowery at Bond Street, and Fifth Avenue Branch, Broadway at 28th Street.

## THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE: 55 WALL STREET



## FINANCIAL NOTES

## NORWAY STATIC

Business seems to have reached an equilibrium in Norway, and any change is likely to be for the better. The Norwegian price index is still falling, the wholesale index at last accounts being 236.9. From the fishing centers the catch is reported satisfactory and the prospects good, although prices are low. There is some demand for tonnage, mainly time chartered freights on America, which are of special importance for Norway. There is also a slight improvement in Australian freights, but the drop in dollars and sterling impairs the profit on these. Shipping is also hampered by the excessive cost of labor. The paper, cellulose, and wood pulp business is dormant, and the shares in this industry still show a downward tendency on the stock exchange. One wood-refining company, Borregaard, has raised a loan of £1,500,000 in London. The prices of Government bonds, however, are upward, and the rise of the krone is said to be due in part to a fresh market for Norwegian bonds in America. In connection with the national budget proposed for 1922-23 it has been suggested that the internal government loan of 1917, expiring on August 1, and the American loan of 1916, redeemable in 1923, shall be converted, and industry hopes that the loans will be partly raised in America.

## A WATER POWER BANK

To encourage the utilization of water power in Norway it has been proposed to establish a special bank. The capital is to be raised in the same manner as that of the agricultural bank of Norway by issuing government bonds. This idea has met with more favor than another proposal made in the Storting for a municipal bank designed to direct the municipalities in floating their loans.

## THE BANK OF NORWAY

The latest returns from Norges Bank indicate a gold reserve of Kr. 147,293,000. Other vital figures are: notes in circulation, Kr. 375,986,000; total deposits, Kr. 140,504,000; (a steady increase); advances and discount renewals, Kr. 428,168,000; available means abroad, Kr. 47,883,000; securities, Kr. 10,085,000.

## ASEA'S BAD YEAR

Asca, the name by which we know the great Swedish general electric company, announces that the sum total of its loss in 1921 was Kr. 11,800,000. This is attributed to the severe fall in prices and German competition. The company is in such a remarkably solid position, however, that when this huge loss is subtracted from the reserve, the reserve fund still presents a balance of Kr. 22,000,000. The company's officials look with sober resolution but confidence toward the future.

## AN EXCEPTION

An exception to the uniformly strong position of the Swedish banks in 1921 was the fifth largest bank in the country, the Sydsvenska Kreditaktiebolaget, with headquarters in southern Sweden, at Malmö. When the books were closed for the year, they showed a depreciation of 90 per cent. It became necessary to call for a reconstruction and create a new company, the share

holders receiving one new share for each ten of the old. The reconstruction was effected by a consortium of all the important banks of Sweden, who came loyally to the help of the unfortunate sister bank with co-operation from the government. It is rumored that the chief trouble was that the southern bank, unlike the banks of the north, was entangled by the same speculation in German marks in which several Danish banks across Öresund suffered.

## AMERICAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

It is not generally known to what extent co-operation has taken hold among the farmers in this country. In Minnesota there are 2,700 farmers' producers co-operatives and in Wisconsin 2,000. There are between 15,000 and 20,000 co-operative societies in the United States organized by farmers to ware-house grain, to sell farm products, and to manufacture butter and cheese. The farmers own hundreds of co-operative telephone lines, elevators, packing plants, and wholesale and retail stores. Now a campaign for the organization of co-operative banks is being carried on through the All-American Co-operative Commission by Frederic C. Howe, executive secretary of the Committee on Banking and Credit. Mr. Howe's recent book *Denmark, A Co-operative Commonwealth* is familiar to readers of the REVIEW.

## LIVE WIRES

The recent annual meeting of magnates of the Swedish iron industry, so-called "St. Henry's Fair," at Örebro is reported to have seemed like a funeral. The exports of iron and steel were only 29.3 per cent of what they were, not in inflated war years, but in the normal pre-war year of 1913!

The continued efforts to electrify Swedish industry means an increased demand for American copper. The line Nattavaara-Boden has been electrified and a new power station completed at Motåla Falls.

The city of Bergen reported seventy-six millionaires last year. The two with the largest fortunes are subscribers to the Norway-U. S. A. student exchange, Mr. Mowinkel and Mr. Grieg.

The Bank of Sweden has reduced its discount to five per cent.

Andresens and Bergens Kreditbank report a surplus of Kr. 16,400,000.

In good years or bad, the Danish East-Asiatic Company continues to prosper. 1921 showed a net profit of Kr. 26,019,945 and a dividend of 20 per cent. The reserve fund now totals Kr. 62,500,000.

The engineering firm of Burmeister and Wain, Copenhagen, likewise made a handsome profit and declared a 12 per cent dividend. Its reserve funds exceed its share capital.

The following figures indicate the relative readjustment of trade balances in the three Scandinavian countries: Norway's unfavorable trade balance in 1921 was only 45 per cent of the balance against her in 1920; Sweden's unfavorable balance was only 17 per cent of the previous year, and Denmark's 12 per cent.

In 1921 gold to the value of \$66,356,000 was shipped from Sweden to the United States as against \$2,036,000 in 1920. OLD PRIVILEGE.



**ANDRESENS BANK A/S**  
CHRISTIANIA  
**BERGENS KREDITBANK**  
BERGEN

(FORENINGSBANKEN)

Amalgamated per January 1st, 1921

*Capital and Surplus . Kr. 112,000,000.00*

Every facility for Banking Transactions between United States and Scandinavia.

In matters of Foreign Exchange, Trade and Credit Information, Transmission of Funds, Letters of Credit, and in all matters of Commercial Banking, our facilities are at your disposal.

Having amalgamated with A/S Norsk Investment we are able to supply the information that might be desired with regard to Government Bonds and Securities quoted on the Stock Exchanges in Christiania, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

*Correspondents:*

CHICAGO: State Bank of Chicago  
National Bank of the Republic

MINNEAPOLIS: First National Bank

NEW YORK: National City Bank  
Brown Brothers & Co.  
New York Trust Company  
Irving National Bank  
Guaranty Trust Company

SEATTLE: Dexter, Horton National Bank

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MAY NUMBER

VILLESTRUP, one of the famous old manors of Denmark, was built by Axel Juul in 1540. The magnificent portal is from 1620.

The gracious and dignified portrait of Dr. Egan reproduced as a frontispiece in this number has been sent to the spring exhibition at Charlottenborg and after that will be placed in one of the permanent galleries in Denmark. The artist, ERNEST L. IPSEN, is no stranger to Danish art-lovers. Though born in Massachusetts, of Danish parents, he studied at the Royal Academy in Copenhagen under such masters as Vermehren, Bache, and Exner, and has exhibited at Charlottenborg. He has, however, lived and worked for thirty years in American cities, first in Boston and, since 1910 in New York, where he was made an associate of the National Academy of Design. In 1921 he won the Thomas R. Proctor prize for the best portrait at the Winter exhibition of the Academy.

CHRISTIAN RIMESTAD, who has twice before given our readers a survey of current Danish literature, has recently been awarded one of the two prizes, each of 1,000 kroner, given out on Georg Brandes's eightieth birthday from the Otto Benzon Authors' Foundation. The award was given him in recognition of his sensitive and exquisite poems, which have recently been gathered in a large volume, as well as of his discriminating criticism of French and of modern Danish literature.

MATTHIAS JOCHUMSSON, who died in 1920 at the age of eighty-five, was one of the most prolific and popular writers in Iceland. In addition to his duties as pastor of his church, he found time to write several volumes of poetry as well as to translate Shakespeare, Byron, Tegnér, Topelius, and Runeberg into Icelandic. JAKOBINA JOHNSON is most highly praised by Icelandic critics for the fidelity and sympathetic quality of her translations.

JOHAN MORTENSEN, instructor in the history of art and literature at the University of Lund, is a regular contributor to the REVIEW.

FRED L. HOLMES is a young Wisconsin writer. He was city editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal* in Madison and afterwards managing editor of *La Follette's Magazine*. He has published in serial form a history of his state.

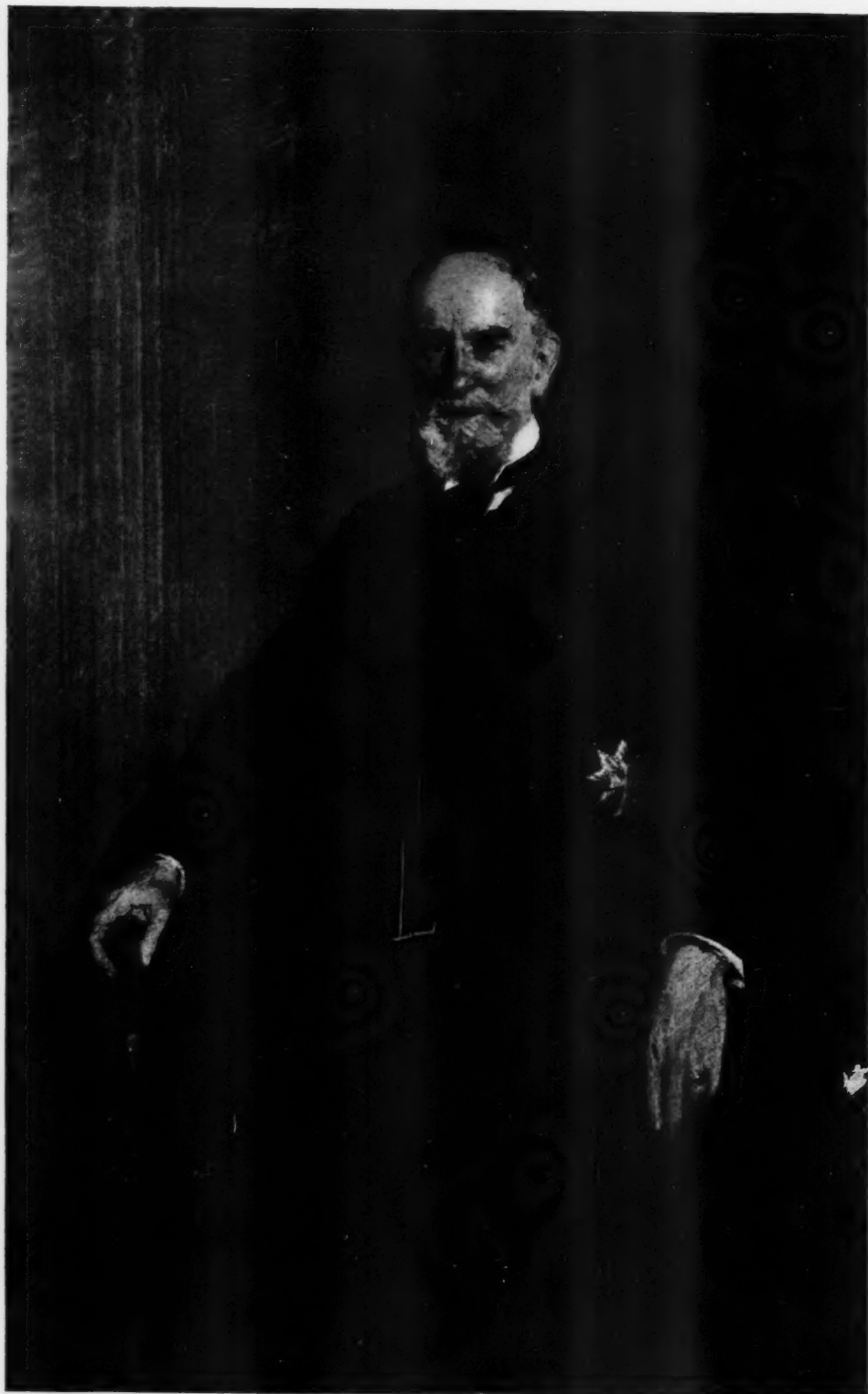
GILBERT P. CHASE is lieutenant-commander of the United States Navy, retired, and is a resident of Boonton, New Jersey.

JOHAN NORDAHL-OLSEN, representative of the Christiania daily *Tidens Tegn* in western Norway, is the author of numerous historical books and articles dealing principally with Holberg and the Bergen of the seventeenth century. Mr. Nordahl-Olsen took the initiative in establishing a Holberg room in the Bergen Museum and donated to it his collection of five hundred volumes of Holberg literature.

---

## A STUDENT PILGRIMAGE

From Kiel to Trondhjem, through the garden lands of Denmark, along Norway's rugged coast; from Trondhjem to Uppsala, Stockholm, and Malmö, through Sweden's forests and along her meandering lakes; and then home through Berlin, Cologne, and Paris—that is the course of a tour for students planned for the summer holidays by the Foundation and the Institute of International Education. The tour is designed to give a comprehensive view of all three countries, to satisfy equally Americans of Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and other extraction. It is a tour for those, not necessarily now in school or college, who would round off a liberal education by travel carefully planned, well conducted, and in a congenial group. The number of enrollments is limited, and application for reservations must be made immediately.



*Painting by Ernest L. Ipsen*

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN

# THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

---

VOLUME X

MAY, 1922

NUMBER 5

---

## The Book Season in Denmark

By CHRISTIAN RIMESTAD

The past book season has brought us a large number of interesting novels. With the exception of Otto Rung, Johannes V. Jensen, and Johannes Buchholtz, all our writers, men as well as women, have again appeared with new books. The new works by Agnes Henningsen, Karin Michaëlis, Astrid Kidde, and Thit Jensen give a good idea of the achievements of the women writers in Denmark.

Among the works of our men writers, Andersen-Nexö's novel *Ditte, Daughter of Man* (*Ditte Menneskebarn*, Aschehoug) is of greatest importance. The fifth volume was finished shortly before Christmas, and through its publication Danish literature has been enriched by an intensely human and deeply touching work. Andersen-Nexö is the poet and the glorifier of the lower classes; true, his novels are filled with a purpose, but at the same time he is poet enough to grip the reader and hold his interest by means of the casual and uncertain forces of life itself.

As the title reveals, *Ditte, Daughter of Man* is a work representing a type. The fate of Ditte is meant to depict that of thousands of her sisters, in the same manner as Paludan-Müller's famous *Adam Homo* was intended to represent the common human weaknesses and limitations. But while *Adam Homo* was a bitter indictment, *Ditte, Daughter of Man* is a warm defense.

Andersen-Nexö's social views have gradually changed and lately advanced more and more toward the Left. His previous large work, *Pelle the Conqueror*, written ten years ago, presents views which would now be termed Right-Socialistic; to-day his views are communistic. Although communism is regarded by the English with very little favor, this fact has not prevented *Ditte, Daughter of Man* from obtaining, in the English translation, great success and popularity, such as has never before been reached by any Danish novel.





MARTIN ANDERSEN-NEXÖ

The fundamental view of this work is contained in the simple doctrine: "The upper classes are the privileged, exploiting classes, who are always in the wrong; the lower classes are the suffering and exploited classes, who are always in the right. The first are spoiled by selfishness and empty pleasure-seeking, while the latter have retained their fresh and unspoiled nature; only among them do we find genuine kindness and the faculty for self-sacrifice." If this view has actually been the predominant feature of the book, the work would no doubt have made very little impression, but there is something much greater in this novel: it is a masterpiece which, though guided by a certain purpose, is

free and independent in its views. Life is described as it is lived without being confined by any one idea.

In *Pelle the Conqueror* Andersen-Nexö gave a rich and imperishable proof of the genuine sentiment that is his. Pelle's father, Old Lasse, is one of the most beautiful characters in modern Danish fiction. This old man is the personification of kindness, innocence, purity, patience, and gentleness. The figure leaves an indelible impression on our mind; we perceive the beauty of his character; hidden, invisible treasures are revealed to us. In *Ditte, Daughter of Man* we find a character which, although it does not move us by the same poetical and human strength, somewhat resembles Old Lasse; it is the grandmother by whom Ditte, the illegitimate child, is brought up.

The impression one receives of Ditte, however, is deeper and more intense than that of Pelle. While her fate like his is typical, the individuality of her life is felt much more strongly than that of the latter. Behind Ditte, the illegitimate child and unmarried mother, who is rewarded for her naïve, whole-hearted devotion by a life which continually drags her downward till she finally finds herself in utter loneliness and poverty, we see her thousands of nameless sisters who suffer the same fate, unjustly, absurdly, hideously; but at the same time we recognize in her an individual by whose sufferings we are deeply moved and touched, and whose fate has our sincere sympathy. This in a poetic sense is the only vital fact.



Several of the minor characters are painted with a sure descriptive touch. There are no deep studies of psychology; in fact, Nexö is not an analyst, but we know all the characters so well that we feel certain of immediately being able to recognize them, should we some day meet any of them in actual life.

Sophus Michaëlis last year published three books. A volume of poems entitled *Springtime in Rome* (*Romersk Foraar*, Gyldendal) enhances the impression gained by his readers that Michaëlis's talent is primarily that of a painter. In *Springtime in Rome* he strikes many chords, even enters the realm of dreams and mysticism, and while Michaëlis has shown that he is a master in the art of description, it would be incorrect to regard him as a poet for whom—to use a well known phrase of Gautier—only the visible world exists. Here as in *The Palms* (*Palmerne*) and in *Wistaria* (*Blaaregn*), the two most important of his former lyric productions, Michaëlis gives not only splendid and distinct pictures of the reality that can be grasped through our senses but also intimations of that which exists in our dreams and imagination.

His novel *The Judge* (*Dommeren*, Dansk Literært Forlag) cannot be fully estimated until it is completed; the book now published is only the first volume of a trilogy. In this work Michaëlis deals with a number of problems within the criminal law and suggests a radical change in the method of punishing offenders. It is the plea of a brilliant and, in the best sense of the word, liberal man for a cause that is of great significance to society. In addition hereto the book contains other values, poetic descriptions of the erotic life in adolescence, bitter and keen analyses of the moral decadence that may be wrought in human life by indulging in all impulses of passion.

Also Michaëlis's large novel *The Heaven Ship* (*Himmelskibet*, Gyldendal) is the work of a great thinker and poet. It is a utopian work which relates how a soldier, dying on the battlefield, in his delirium travels through the firmament up to Mars. While the descriptions from Mars are chiefly of an ideological character



SOPHUS MICHAËLIS

which, by depicting the life of wholesome and harmonious beings in a sound and happy community, are aimed as a satire against all the ugly and low instincts and appetites that made possible the world war, the narrative of the flight through the universe is written by an epic-lyric poet who possesses an eminent descriptive imagination combined with a rare command of language which in its pregnant and plastic form reminds one of Flaubert.

Among novels written by authors belonging to the older generation, I shall especially call attention to two: Knud Hjortö's *Faust*

(Gyldendal) and Emil Rasmussen's *Beyond the Distant Blue Mountains* (*Bag de fjerne blaa Bjerger*). Hjortö is one of Denmark's most extraordinary writers who, however, has not attained the popularity which his rare and singular talent deserves. He possesses a remarkable originality, and his talent for describing the most spontaneous and intuitive forces in the emotional and erotic life of a young woman is unsurpassed. In some of his works he selects a large general perspective representing true types, as for instance in *Two Worlds* (*To Verdener*), but his real strength lies in his power to depict the individuality in the spirit and emotional life of his characters. He shows a rare gift in treating the spoken language, giving its minute shades and all



KNUD HJORTÖ

its imperfections and ambiguities.

But above all, Hjortö is a poet. The observer and psychologist in him are only there to serve the poet, who transforms reality into a cobweb of sentiment. In several of his works we find a strange, charmed atmosphere and we follow him as through visions and dreams.

*Faust* is a keen study of a man who comes back to earth to live his life again and who is persecuted by his former existence as if it were by Mephisto himself. It is the thinker and constructor in Hjortö rather than the impulsive poet who is responsible for this original and highly intellectual work which calls forth in the reader more reflections and thoughts than spontaneous feeling.

A talent of an entirely different nature is Emil Rasmussen. His

recent novel which may be considered as a sequel to his previous book *Beyond the Distant Blue Mountains* (Gyldendal) gives a colorful picture of an artist colony and the life of its members in Munich during the war. Emil Rasmussen is the born narrator. He offers an entertaining and exciting plot, while at the same time his characters hold the reader's unbroken attention. There are many who take offense at his erotic descriptions which, here as in other novels by this author, are written with a frankness and candor that border on the cynical. I am, however, of the opinion that these descriptions are not prompted by an inclination to be sensational, but simply by an ardent desire to mention everything by its right name, to conceal nothing—a tendency which is foreign to most Scandinavian, English, and American authors, but which is frequently found in literature by writers of the Latin races. Emil Rasmussen is neither poet nor psychologist as Hjortö, but he is an interesting and entertaining narrator.

One of our most finished and highly cultivated writers, Sven Lange, has after many years of silence again published a book. According to his age he belongs to the lyric generation of the nineties, but he was almost a stranger among his contemporaries. While the others were lyric poets pure and simple, he developed into a psychologist of rare thought and feeling. His dramas belong to the most interesting of his time; one of them, *Samson and Delilah*, has had a great success on the American stage during the past season.

Among the novels written in his youth, the most important and most impressive is *Deeds of the Heart* (*Hjertets Gerninger*), in the first chapter of which Sven Lange has given an exceedingly interesting portrait of Henrik Ibsen. His last novel *Cupid's Faces* (*Eros' Ansigter*, Dansk Literært Forlag) is a love story. While in his earlier works Lange dealt exclusively with the bourgeoisie, he presents in this book a touching picture of a young girl of the people. It is imbued with a tender love and plastic strength and gives a most charming and yet powerful portrait.

Two novelists, both somewhat younger than Sven Lange, have published new books: Paul Levin and Simon Koch. Paul Levin, among whose earlier works we find excellent books on subjects from the history of literature (for example Victor Hugo and Naturalism in France) has become one of our most popular novelists. Almost all of his novels are glorifications of the home in the same vein as Jonas Lie, and his popularity, no doubt, is chiefly due to this fact. He writes a clear and elegant style, easy without being careless, his composition is forceful and, like that of Jonas Lie and Herman Bang, characterized by an impressionistic reality. His latest novel *Marianne's Mother* (*Mariannes Mor*, Gyldendal) is one of his most charming works.

About the beginning of the present century Simon Koch published a number of novels which contained free and independent obser-

vations written in a personal style. He did not win the general public, but gained instead great recognition among connoisseurs. After many years of silence he has now written a book entitled *Little Erik* (*Den Lille Erik*). Although his name appears only on the title page of the book, this circumstance has not deceived any one; it is simply due to natural modesty: the tale is an autobiography. These reminiscences from his childhood are treated in the most delicate manner, and the leading principle in the narrative is love of truth. While most writers cast a beautifying veil over the days of childhood, trying to produce as much sentiment as possible, Simon Koch has been most scrupulous and faithful in his account, yet through his genuine art he often creates a most intimate and touching effect.

Among the poets of the younger generation, two have issued large novels this year. One is Emil Bönnelycke: *Margrethe Menckel* (Hagerup), the other Tom Kristensen: *Life's Arabesque* (*Livets Arabesk*, Hagerup).

Bönnelycke who has particularly gained a name as a lyric poet and who created a stir with his earlier novel *The Spartans* (*Spartanerne*) describes in his latest book a vagabond and poet of a decidedly impressionable temperament who seems possessed by the most irreconcilably contrasting feelings. The author has given a very interesting, almost typical account of a young man who, a prey of sudden impulses, is moved from deep depression to a state of exaltation, from self-abasement to self-worship. It is written without irony, and the reader hardly realizes that the author is simply an observer; as a matter of fact one gains the impression that it is a more or less accurate self-confession. From an artistic point of view the nature descriptions are of most value, as, for instance, the beautiful account of the journey through Sjælland.

A work of far greater significance is Tom Kristensen's *Life's Arabesque* (*Livets Arabesk*) which is the most important contribution of the younger generation to our prose fiction. The author describes the deep moral decadence among the upper as well as the lower classes in all its bitter truth, and his descriptions from the "depths," the underworld, are rendered with such uncompromising frankness as has perhaps never before been seen in Danish literature. The author shows a most intimate knowledge of the lower classes, their manner of thinking and living, and renders their phraseology with all its minute shades of expression. In the chapters dealing with the upper classes the matter becomes much more complex: fantasy and symbolism are here mingled with actual facts, realities are made to fit the idea, which is to show how life to these cold hearts and empty brains appears as utter chaos, a game without meaning or purpose, guided by whimsical and casual forces. The book is written in a tense, strained style in which various sense-elements are evolved into impressions of a condensed



force. There is a great deal of expressive cubism in this book and the style gives evidence of tremendous energy.

---

## Providence

By MATTHIAS JOCHUMSSON

*Translated from the Icelandic*

by JAKOBINA JOHNSON

*What is that light, which points the way for me,—  
The way where mortal eyes no light can see?  
What is that light, on which all light depends  
And with creative power through space descends?  
What writes of "love" on youth's illumined page  
And "life eternal" on the brow of age?  
What is thy light, thou fond and cherished Hope,  
Without which all the world would darkly grope?  
That light is God.*

*What is that voice I hear within, through life,  
That echoes through our ranks of common strife?—  
A father's voice, in wisdom to appraise,  
A mother's voice, to comfort all the race.  
What voice alone attuned perfection sings  
When all our world of song discordant rings?  
Turns into day the darkness of the throng  
And agonies of death to hopeful song?  
That voice is God.*

*What mighty hand maintained protecting hold  
Upon this reed, through direst winter cold?  
And found my life, a dormant wind-tossed seed,  
And planted it, supplying every need? —  
The hand whose torch must touch the sun with light,  
Whose shadow means calamity and night.  
The hand whose law has written its control  
Upon each lily and eternal soul?  
That hand is God.*



# Holberg and Bergen

By JOHAN NORDAHL-OLSEN

A hundred years ago the people of Bergen took the initiative in celebrating a Holberg centennial which was observed round about in various Norwegian cities: the hundredth anniversary of the performance of *The Political Tinker* at the Royal Theatre in Copenhagen, September 26, 1722, only three days after the opening of that famous theatre. This was the first production of Holberg on any stage. Plans are afoot for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the event this year in Christiania and no doubt also in his native city, Bergen.—*The Editor.*

The works of Ludvig Holberg mark the beginning of what may properly be called literature in Norway and Denmark. The books written before his time concerned themselves chiefly with historical and religious subjects, while *belles-lettres* practically did not exist. People were terribly serious and went about pulling long faces. Holberg taught them to straighten their backs and lift their heads and take note of how much fun life really contained. He gave them what they needed more than anything else—a good hearty laugh.

To understand how Holberg came to exert so strong an influence, we should study not only the conditions under which he worked, but also the city where he spent his boyhood. He was connected with the University of Copenhagen, which was then the intellectual center of the united kingdoms, and there the two topics of all-absorbing interest were theological study and historical research. It was theology that overshadowed all else. Learned doctors would discuss ponderous theological themes with a sepulchral gravity that brooked no fresh breeze from the outside world. They would, for instance, debate in all seriousness the question of whether or not the wings of angels consisted of real feathers. They trained themselves in hair-splitting, and it mattered less whether the subject of debate had any real significance than whether the debator could force his adversary to the wall by fencing with words.

This was the company in which the young university instructor and future professor found himself—he the man with the fearless open eye and the Bergen sense of actualities. He listened and smiled, until nature got the better of his training, and he went so far as to publish, in 1719, the satirical poem *Peder Paars* in which he held his contemporaries up to ridicule. There we see learned doctors tearing off each other's periwigs and belaboring each other's backs with "dry" blows for lack of other arguments. Holberg allows Peder Paars to make a journey from Kallundborg to Aars, a distance of fifteen or twenty Danish miles, and on this trip his hero meets adventures that rival Homer's *Iliad*. He is shipwrecked on the island of Anholdt, and, in describing the community in which his hero found himself, Holberg gives us a parody of Danish society so irreverent and



A HOLBERG MEDAL

so exuberant in its humor that the learned gentlemen at the University were horrified. The whole thing was quite unbelievable: that a scholar, one of their own number, should behave in such a manner! Why, it was a veritable scandal! And so they considered with great seriousness how they could best punish him. He was haled into court, but the court proceedings showed better than anything else how Holberg's wit had struck home. It was the owner of the island of Anholdt, where Peder Paars had been wrecked, who brought suit on the ground that Holberg had treated his good and well beloved subjects with indignity. The author, he said, ought to be punished and the book publicly

burned; nothing less would satisfy him. Fortunately one of the few persons who had kept his common sense was the king himself. He asked to see the dangerous book, read it, and enjoyed it immensely. Holberg's humor had won the day; the suit was dropped—drowned in refreshing laughter.

Then followed, one after another, Holberg's immortal comedies, the seeds of which had lain imbedded in the poem ready to sprout. How people laughed! How they chuckled and nudged each other! The cap fitted—but it always fitted one's neighbor; for such is human nature: it is easier to see the mote in another's eye than the beam in one's own.

In attempting to define the distinguishing mark of Holberg's humor, we are confronted with a subject of dispute which has been threshed out ever since his own time, and in the course of the years has produced a voluminous literature of profound and scholarly works: Was Holberg Norwegian or Danish?

Norway and Denmark had been united for centuries. Copenhagen was the common capital, and to that city everybody had to go who desired an education or an opportunity to accomplish anything in an intellectual field. This naturally set a similar stamp on both nations, and yet they remained fundamentally different in the nature of the people and in their manner of living. In the deep valleys and along the narrow fjords there lived a race which had developed an individual-

ity quite different from the light and playful Danish temperament. Holberg on his father's side descended from a peasant family in the vicinity of Trondhjem, on his mother's from a large and highly respected family which numbered many clergymen among its members. He was not especially Norwegian in the usual sense, but neither was he Danish. His ancestry was exactly of a kind to make him a genuine child of the community in which he grew up—the city of Bergen.

The temperament of the Bergen people was very different from that of the Norwegian nation as a whole, and Holberg has himself given us a description of it, which is at the same time a key to his own nature. "Inasmuch as the people of Bergen," he says, "are a conglomeration of all races, they differ very much in manner of speech, customs, and habits from other Norwegians."

Bergen was then, as it remained until very recent times—in fact, until fifteen years ago, when the new Bergen railroad connected it with the rest of the country—isolated on a peninsula toward the western sea. It was easier to seek intercourse with people across the sea than with those on the other side of the Norwegian mountains. The country that lay nearest was the British Isles, and from the very foundations of the city, in 1070, we hear of relations with England. King Olaf Kyrre granted the British freedom to trade in Bergen, where they had their own place assigned to them (for their trading-booths) by the in-



THE GERMAN QUAY IN BERGEN, A MEMENTO OF HANSEATIC TIMES

ner harbor. Later came the Dutchmen, and then the Hansa merchants. In Holberg's time it was common for citizens of Bergen to send their sons abroad. It was generally the poorer boys who went to the University of Copenhagen, while the sons of wealthy merchants more often went to sea in their father's ships, saw foreign parts, and learned seamanship, before they came home to be taken into the parental business. It was no wonder that this set its stamp on them, and that they acquired a sense of realities foreign to all pedantic learning. "Bookish arts," as Holberg called them, were in Bergen but little respected. The Bergen people had a keen sense of humor, said what came to their minds without respect of persons, and recked little to whom they gave a lick with the rough side of their tongue. They knew how to hit the bull's eye in repartee, and no matter how good a case might be, if it had a ridiculous feature, it was doomed from the start. They would be absolutely merciless and never took time to investigate farther. They shone in debate; in the course of time, a great many clever debaters have come out of Bergen, men who have won distinction in political life less by the soundness of their arguments than by their brilliant fencing with words. No one could stand against their cascades of bright ideas and exuberant humor.

In this we recognize Holberg, and his spirit hovers over the city—or rather, the traits which he had in common with his townspeople are still alive among them. Any one who wishes to understand Holberg ought to study the temperament of his native city. It is not too far-fetched to say that climatic conditions have had some influence on it. The climate is one of incessant changes. A stranger will no doubt feel oppressed by the notorious Bergen rain, which sometimes shuts off the view for days together, but then, all of a sudden, the sun breaks through the clouds and reveals a landscape of such magic beauty that we rarely see its equal. And the people, too, pass lightly from sunshine to gloom. Optimists always, they make the most of every happy moment and shrug their shoulders when the evil days come. "After rain comes sunshine." Therefore they bend, but seldom break. They can adapt themselves to straitened circumstances and be content with little, but when the wind is in a favorable quarter, they hoist all sails and fly before the breeze. Gay and prodigal when Fortune smiles on them, they are equally plucky in adversity. Then they suffer want, if need be, and wait for the wind to change again.

A Danish scholar has said that if Copenhagen were to be leveled with the ground and forgotten for centuries, as Pompeii was, and if some one were to dig up a copy of Holberg's comedies, the Copenhagen of his day could be reconstructed from them, so vivid are they. Such a statement sounds clever, and there is, of course, much truth in it, but it needs to be qualified. The picture that would result from such a reconstruction would not be quite correct. It would reveal a person-



ality that had as much of the jolly young Bergen lad as of the Copenhagen university professor. Moreover, it can be shown historically that in the comedies themselves there are scattered traits which remind us more of the Bergen of Holberg's boyhood than the Copenhagen of his manhood. This is especially apparent in his first comedy, *The Political Tinker*. In the first edition, of 1723, Holberg not only used such familiar Bergen names as von Bremen and von Lübeck (the latter was the name of the tapster in whose house the *Collegium Politicum* met—a curious name for an inn-holder, which was afterwards changed to the more common Jens Tavern-keeper), but references are made to events that took place in Europe at the very time when Holberg was living as a young man in his native city. In Holberg's well known account of an imaginary journey entitled *Niels Klim's Journey to the Under World*, we come still closer to Bergen. The hero Niels Klim himself was a real person, a parish clerk in the Korskirke, a character who was much talked about for his oddities. Take it all in all, a closer study of Holberg's works will reveal many traits more reminiscent of Bergen than of Copenhagen.

Nothing gives us a better insight into Holberg's relation with his native city and its influence upon his literary work than a study of his own description of Bergen, published in 1737, while he was a professor at the University of Copenhagen. In this book he gives us a picture of life on the streets and in the alleys so vivid and dramatic that it seems like his own comedies come to life again. We know those types! There is the worthy Jeronimus stalking about full of dignity. There is the glib-tongued Pernille haggling with fishmongers on the market, and there is the scalawag Henrik playing his practical jokes and flinging his jests after passers-by just as the young Bergen boys used to do. In fact, there is not another city either in Norway or Denmark where we so often, even down to our own day, meet street scenes which we recognize. Where have we seen them before? In Holberg's comedies.

What, then, was the character of the Bergen people in Holberg's time?

What we notice first and foremost was their practical bent. Their city was essentially a trading mart. Trade was the beginning and the end, the bone and sinew of individual wealth, the foundation for the fame and prosperity of their city. Toward the end of the seventeenth century business was unusually flourishing. The people were enterprising and industrious. The fisheries had had several successful seasons. The very position of the city, built as it was around a deep harbor, was ideal. Seagoing ships could anchor at the very door of the merchants' houses, which combined under one roof the warehouse, the retail shop, and the home, so that the owner could always keep an eye on his business. It was not only the men who were successful merchants; women, too, carried on trade on their own account and were often as



THE STATUE OF HOLBERG LOOKING OUT OVER THE HARBOR  
IN HIS NATIVE CITY

capable and energetic and quite as domineering as any man. There was life and bustle everywhere, and no one was above lending a hand wherever it was needed. In especially busy seasons one might see wealthy and prominent citizens rolling barrels on the docks and hoisting bales into the warehouses. They were not particularly polite to strangers, but this was not from haughtiness. It was simply because they were too busy to observe the polite forms that were otherwise in use. Time is money, was their watchword. Work went on with vim and zest, often spiced with a merry jest and with a stream of witticisms that might be stinging enough to the poor victim.

Hand in hand with trade went shipping. It was then as now the chief factor in the prosperity of the city, and seafaring men were held in high esteem. A merchant's son would often be sent to the school of navigation and then to sea for a few years until he had attained his twentieth year, when he would come home to enter his father's business. The merchant marine of Bergen in the years 1692 to 1698 consisted of 146 ships—quite a large number for those days—and the ships sailed strange seas and brought home a breath from the great outside world, which could not but color the life of the city.

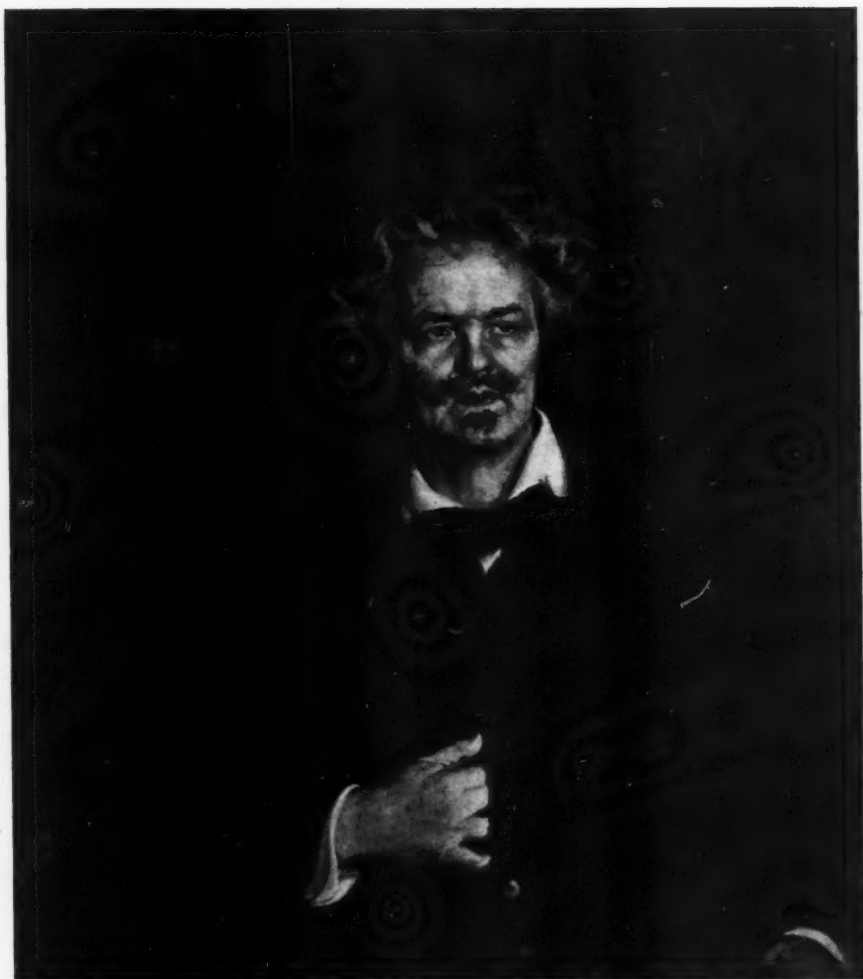
It was inevitable that a community of this kind should become pre-

dominantly masculine. When business hours were over, the men would go to their tavern, where they would discuss the events of the day and read the few newspapers that would occasionally find their way to Bergen from foreign countries. Conversing with young ladies was an art in which the young Bergen swains of the time had but little skill. Holberg himself said that it was easier to make a voyage to the Spanish Main—which was by no means easy, for the skipper was exposed to dangers from privateers in the North Sea and from Algerian pirates in the Mediterranean—than to pay court to a woman. Therefore marriages were generally arranged by the parents, and they looked at the matter in a practical light. They were not especially eager to make alliances with families in a higher social sphere. It was not the official class that held itself too good, but it was the burghers who declined the honor. A merchant was generally less concerned to have his daughter make a distinguished match than to have her marry a man who would carry on the business of her parents and be capable and industrious. Indeed the young ladies themselves were of the same mind. They preferred, so Holberg says, a brave seafaring man or a clever tradesman, even if he possessed none of the charms that might win a young lady, to the most captivating, gallant, and distinguished suitor.

All these things—marriage as a factor in trade and the decidedly unimpassioned manner in which the young people themselves express their preferences—we recognize. We know them from Holberg's comedies.

There is a deeper reason underneath it all. Holberg sees it clearly and speaks with the authority of experience when he says, "There is no better way of driving away the amorous passions than by incessant work and attention to business." And there were no people more industrious than those of Bergen. When the city, in spite of this, had a bad reputation for immorality, Holberg thinks it was not due to the nature of the people but to other causes, and he states the case in a manner that can not but provoke a smile. It is as though we were listening to a flippant line by Henrik, the wag of his own comedies. The reason, he says, is "rather the hordes of foreign seamen who, when they return from a long voyage, run after women more than do others, and may be considered as starving people who suddenly become addicted to overeating."

Here we have the mischievous Henrik of the comedies and the merry young Bergen lad Ludvig Holberg in one and the same person. It was Henrik who sat there so solemnly in the guise of a dignified professor at the venerable University of Copenhagen, with a powdered periwig on his head, but with a smile lurking in the corner of his eyes.



*From a Painting by Richard Bergh*

AUGUST STRINDBERG

## Strindberg's Personality

*By* JOHAN MORTENSEN

Strindberg's very manner and appearance were such as to lead one to expect an unusual person. His well-knit figure was neither tall nor short, and he remained lithe and active in spite of a tendency to embonpoint in his later years. His heavy black hair fell in soft waves about a face whose dominating feature was a mighty forehead almost square in shape. It was like a mountain in a landscape. All the sunshine and shadows of his life were reflected on its surface. With his damp curls clustered about his forehead he reminded one of Jupi-



ter—a comparison that has frequently been made, and justly. The lower half of his face with its pale hollow cheeks was too small and sharp to be in harmony with his forehead. He wore a soft bushy moustache which jutted out over his lips, but failed to hide the curves of his small mouth. His large gray eyes were rather striking because of the black rim encircling the gray iris. Weary, sad eyes they were, eyes that seemed to have shed many tears. As a rule his face wore an expression of aloofness, weariness, and gloom, but occasionally a sunny mischievous smile would light up his features, and then a quizzical look would appear in his eye, a look of mingled astonishment and expectation. Strindberg often spoke of his resemblance to Edgar Allan Poe and to Rochefort, the French journalist. In both cases the resemblance was rather striking, but with regard to Poe the similarity was confined to the expression of proud and hopeless weariness and to the shape of the forehead, which grew so broad at the temples.

His manner was serious, dignified, and formal. He walked with measured tread, almost as if marching in a procession. He spoke slowly and in a voice so low as to be almost inaudible, while his delivery was monotonous and inclined toward pathos. He purposely made use of only the middle register, for if he attempted to use the higher notes, he found he could no longer control his voice; it would become harsh and shrill. Something about his speech and walk suggested the actor. As a matter of fact, he had at one time intended to become an actor, and had learned to modulate his voice and control his movements.

He tried to be as inconspicuous as possible, a result of his shyness and suspicious attitude toward his fellowmen, an attitude which influenced his conduct at all times. He moved noiselessly, and when with strangers, he usually kept his eyes cast down. When he appeared in public, he chose a seat in the dimmest corner, and if it was in any way possible, he turned his back upon those who were present. It is not at all surprising that during the period he was steeped in mysticism he sometimes was under the impression that he was invisible. He was annoyed when any one looked at him, and never looked back, partly because curiosity distressed him, and also because he labored under the delusion that he was being hounded, and therefore thought he saw hatred in every eye. He could not endure a crowd, and if he chanced to be in one he found something physically repulsive in all the ugliness about him. At such times he saw human beings as animals or "larvæ," as he used to express it. Moreover his mood would change from sunshine to gloom upon the slightest provocation. A mere trifle such as a cup of poor coffee in the morning was enough to spoil the whole day for him, but a kind word, the sight of a pretty flower, or a pleasant letter might restore his good humor.

Except in times of stress when he was helpless in the grip of circumstances and took things as they came, his habits were extremely

regular. His daily schedule was followed with military precision. At seven o'clock he rose and prepared his own coffee, after the manner of Balzac. Then he took a walk, during which he mentally reviewed the work upon which he was engaged. During these walks, however, he wanted to be alone, and woe betide whoever was unlucky enough to approach him and speak to him! His rapid pace and strained expression showed how his thoughts spurred him on and made him impatient of interruptions. When he came home, he went directly to his desk and started to work. There lay the blank sheets waiting to be covered with his characteristic writing. He had a habit of coloring the edges of these loose sheets with crayons, making them red, green, yellow, etc. In his room one could often find piles of these papers placed inside various covers and frequently provided with elaborate title pages. From nine o'clock until twelve he wrote steadily, stopping only now and then to fling himself down on the bed to rest for a few minutes when he became too tired to go on. During all this time he smoked small cigarettes incessantly. These hours of work, however, he considered the happiest of the day.

At noon his regular work for the day was over. He dined between two and three o'clock, the usual hour in Sweden; for his long residence abroad had affected him but slightly; he still clung to his Swedish habits. He cared very little for wine, however, and would only indulge to celebrate some occasion or other. After a long siesta came the hours when time hung heaviest upon his hands, unless he was so fortunate as to have books that interested him. He liked to spend his evenings with intimate friends, among whom he found sympathetic listeners to his ideas and inspirations. Often he would tell them what he intended to write, for this was one of his methods of working up his subject. He was also very fond of music, but in this as everything else he had decided likes and dislikes. At these gatherings he enjoyed his glass of punch, to which he would sometimes add a bit of whisky or cognac to enliven his spirits. He went home early, however, and in the morning he would wake up refreshed and ready for another day's work.

His health was really quite remarkable; nothing seemed to affect it. If his body had not been hardened by early training, he would never have been able to accomplish such a tremendous amount of work or live through such storms of passion, but there were also weak spots and dangerous tendencies. Strindberg himself mentions mad rages and fits of destructiveness to which he was subject even in childhood. There is no doubt but what his nerves were affected. In later years he often had such fits of nervousness that he could not cross a market place nor ride in a railway carriage without experiencing peculiar sensations.

Strindberg was a bundle of contradictions. He was both sensitive

and callous, lovable and inconsiderate, naïvely credulous and full of suspicion, violent and passionate and at the same time cool and calculating. He belongs to the group of emotional people, so numerous during the last two centuries, who break loose from tradition and depend solely upon their own experiences. It is among the great spirits beginning with Rousseau and ending with Tolstoy that he deserves to be placed, and he is one of the most extreme in his unprecedented and ruthless individualism. The impression he produces with his untrammelled vigor is almost that of a natural force, brooking no restraint and viewing all culture with more or less suspicion.

Many who judge Strindberg by his writings alone, or perhaps by criticisms of his writings, may easily come to the conclusion that he was harsh, coarse, and embittered. But this is a mistake. At bottom he was as gentle as a woman and almost abnormally sensitive. As a child he delighted in H. C. Andersen's tales, which portray the refined humanism and idyllic conception of life so typical of the sixties. Nor did he ever forget them. A bit of the Danish skald's childlike and yet realistic point of view combined with the ability to cast a fantastic glamour over it all crops up in Strindberg's writings. It is strikingly apparent in *Lucky Per*, in his *Stories*, and in his later dramas, such as *Advent*, *Swanwhite* and *Easter*. Even his realistic descriptions, otherwise so gloomy, have touches that suggest the simple childlike method of presentation found in the folk tales, thus proving his innate love of beauty and harmony.

Strindberg loved music, flowers, and children. In his charming little book, *Flower Pieces and Animal Pictures* we are given an opportunity to observe his pleasures and tribulations as a gardener, how he prepares the soil and plants his cucumbers, or how he raises gilly flowers and pansies in the winter in little window-pots. He never tired of studying the "secrets of the flowers." This side of his nature, the lovable and tender side which is so likely to be overlooked, has been charmingly and happily portrayed by Fru Hélène Welinder in her memoirs of Strindberg from the time of his sojourn in Chexbres, Switzerland, in the summer of 1884. This was Strindberg before the publication of *Married*, while he was still a happy husband and father. Fru Welinder describes him as modest, reserved, somewhat melancholy, but not morose, "genial and pleasant." And later she adds: "I have never seen a more tender father than August Strindberg." Many of his writings reveal his love of children. He has voiced the feeling of tenderness aroused by the helplessness of a little child, and again the happiness he felt when a child trustingly slipped its little hand into his, or when he heard childish feet approaching, "the patter of little feet." In *The Highway* and elsewhere he has frequently expressed his sorrow at being forced to live apart from his children.

Life dealt harshly with Strindberg. Very few men of his genius

have had to endure so many privations, such poverty and ill-treatment since early childhood. These childish impressions had a lasting effect upon his development and crop out again and again in his literary productions. "I grew up in an atmosphere of hate. Hate! An eye for an eye! A blow for a blow!—I am an illegitimate child, born at the time the affairs of a bankrupt family were being liquidated and the family was in mourning for an uncle who had committed suicide. There you have the family. What fruit can you expect of such a tree?" We know that Strindberg was on the verge of ruin before he rose again by the sheer power of his genius. Then for years he was hounded as an oppositionist and scandalmonger. It was during these years that the foundation was laid for his ever increasing hatred and bitterness, his attitude of suspicion, and the delusion that he was being hounded.

Ambition and a sense of justice were his dominating traits. He says that even as a child he anxiously weighed his own actions and those of others, and that a case of unfairness never failed to attract his attention. This sense of fair play is the very backbone of his being, and may be considered typical of the nation. Nothing so stirs up Strindberg's wrath as a violation of his sense of justice. That is what has made him the ruthless revolutionist and satirist.

He was spurred on to action no less by his ambition than by his sense of justice. He always sought to be in the lead. Therefore he never hesitated to lay bare his own soul or that of a friend, if he felt it was required in order to add an artistic touch to a certain soul analysis. In the latter part of the eighties he wrote in a letter that he did not want to be "in the rear" when he was "used to being in the lead." It was this ability to blaze the way that particularly aroused his admiration in the case of Goethe. He cites a few lines from the latter's *Aus Meinem Leben*: "And then I set out upon a course from which I could not deviate. I transformed into a poem or sketch everything that brought me joy or sorrow, or which simply occupied my thoughts, and then I mentally reviewed it, in order to set straight my conceptions and have peace and order within myself. . . All that I have written is therefore a part of my confessions, and this book makes them complete." To this quotation Strindberg adds these characteristic reflections: "In reading Goethe I find it is the lightness of his touch that I enjoy—Furthermore, the fearlessness with which he approaches the divine powers, with which he considers himself allied; his contempt for formality and convention; his lack of prejudice; and the fact that he is steadily growing not only bigger but younger, so that he is always the most youthful, always in the lead and ahead of his time." This was exactly what Strindberg aspired to be—"in the lead and ahead of his time."

"Mine is not the keenest intellect, but the fire of my genius is the brightest in Sweden," he said of himself. These words might fittingly



be used as a motto for all his works, for they show both his strength and his limitations. Mine is not the keenest intellect! It must be admitted that he lacked judgment and discrimination. He was never able to put his finger on the flaw in a demonstration, but accepted it blindly with implicit faith, only to throw it all overboard the next moment as obsolete and worthless.

Although he lacks the ability to develop his ideas logically, nevertheless Strindberg's judgment of society taken as a whole goes deeper and is more accurate than that of any other Swedish writer of the past century. For he saw essentials intuitively and with remarkable clearness of vision. According to his own statement there was a "demon" that whispered in his ear. He often showed originality in his judgment of a period or of various personages, even if his account was biased and lacking in detail.

The sources of Strindberg's characters have been the subject of much discussion. But it can scarcely be said that Strindberg was content with a mere photographic reproduction of a character; he looked inside the outer shell until he discovered the qualities which he considered the most important. Moreover he had the gift—rare even among great writers—of being able to choose a number of traits from various persons, blend them and produce a new character. It is due to his wonderful imaginative power that Strindberg never degenerates into a scandalmonger, even when his satire is most spiteful and personal.

However, both as a satirist and mysticist, Strindberg looked upon life with jaundiced eyes. He sees all that is ugly and evil; he reveals all that is hollow and vain in the life of man. His world is like Dante's *Inferno*, teeming with descriptions of all the mistakes, vices, and crimes of humanity. But his contempt for the human race is even deeper, and is perhaps equaled only by Swift's frightfully bitter satire in *Gulliver's Travels*.

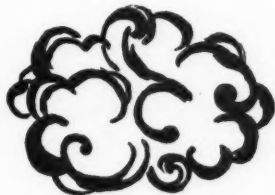
In the long gallery hung with Strindberg creations there is scarcely a man or woman who is thoroughly likeable. It is characteristic of the author that whenever, as in some of his later dramas, he attempts to strike a milder note or be less cutting in the expression of his views, he becomes insipid and sentimental. His innate love of beauty finds expression only in the masterly landscapes which he uses as settings for even his gloomiest portrayals of humanity.

Strindberg's misanthropic views are, of course, a consequence of the times in which he lived and in which his development took place. It was a period of readjustment which made the contrast between the ideal and reality stand out more sharply. The state of restless ferment and diffusion in Strindberg's case and his dissatisfaction with the existing order of things are but an expression of the mental attitude of the whole period.

Strindberg was wholly and deeply religious, although of course not orthodox. One might think that this was in direct opposition to his revolutionary tendencies, but such was not the case. It was the conviction that the truth—whichever it happened to be—was on his side, that gave strength to his arm. Many others have had the same point of view. If we study the great revolutionary spirits of the last two centuries, including those in opposition to Christianity, we shall see that they have been urged on by a purely religious feeling. As in Strindberg's case, their religion consists principally in a real desire for truth and in setting up the individual conscience as a final judge. This is just as true of the Puritans, Cromwell and Milton, as of Rousseau, Robespierre, Almquist, and Tolstoi.

Originally an orthodox positivist, Strindberg later became an ardent mystic, and in this he was partly following the tendencies of the period. To a person who is familiar with Strindberg's disposition and philosophy of life there is nothing startling about this change. As a matter of fact he had started out a pietist, and it was but logical that he should develop into a mystic. Moreover, there seems to be something typically Swedish about this evolution. Many of our great men have already passed along the same highway. Linné, one of our great scientists, in his old age is known to have brooded over *nemesis divina*, and to have tried to discover the laws of existence, while Swedenborg, the mathematician and physicist, thought that in his visionary spirit-world he had solved the riddle of the universe.

There are many dark blots, however, upon Strindberg's relations with his fellowmen. At times he could be harsh and intolerant; his attitude of suspicion, which later developed into the firm belief that he was being hounded, led him to make accusations for which there was absolutely no foundation. But this in no way affects his idealism. Moreover, he was always championing some cause, to which he remained ever faithful. He forgot, however, that men and ideas could not be measured by the same standards. It was impossible for frail humanity to satisfy his exorbitant demands. Strindberg was a man who applied high standards to little things.



# Knute Reindahl, Violin Maker

By FRED L. HOLMES

The chance remark of a friend that violins could be made most cheaply in a factory, but that it required a small shop to produce a Stradivarius, led Knute Reindahl to desert the carpenter's bench and enter a field in which he has now become one of the most famous violin



KNUTE REINDAHL

makers of the world. When Mr. Reindahl as a boy in 1871 came to this country from Norway, he noted the skill with which the Indians fashioned their bows and arrows. Imitating them he made many such weapons and succeeded in selling them. Knute's father became a prosperous farmer in the Middle West, but the boy had no taste for farming. He would spend his time in carving and whittling and finally, one winter, was engaged to teach school.

By the advice of Julius E. Olson, now professor of Scandinavian languages at the University of Wisconsin, he abandoned both farming and teaching to follow his native bent and work in wood. At first he secured a job in a wagon factory, but carried on his wood carving on the side. By the time he was thirty years old, he had saved enough to go back to Norway. There he spent five years studying wood craft, and when he returned to America he was equipped for a job more to his liking than that of the wagon factory. He obtained work at the Pullman shops in Chicago and did so well that he was offered a position as superintendent of the wood carving atelier, but his ambitions lay along other lines. He loved the music of stringed instruments and longed to create master violins. So with his years of experience in wood carving to help him, he embarked on that which was to be his life career.

Mr. Reindahl works without any manual assistant, and the violins that come from his hand are entirely of his own workmanship. He himself attributes their remarkable quality largely to the wood from which they are made. The tops are generally fashioned of old and seasoned pine which for the most part he has imported from Norway. It is obtained from old buildings, the timber for which has been felled perhaps before Columbus sailed for America and has been drying for six or seven hundred years. The bottom sides of his instruments he

usually makes of European or American walnut. Frequently they are beautifully carved and sometimes have distinctly Stradivarian faces.

About ten years ago, when the great musicians of Europe began to ask for his violins, he bought a home and established an atelier in a secluded thicket on the shore of Lake Monona near Madison. It lies close to a famous Indian mound, probably a hill of the dead on the scene of one of their great battles. Mr. Reindahl is a great lover of the Indians and of their ancient lore and has expressed what the place means to him in the following lines:

*"Here those famous chiefs were buried,  
Here among these ancient mounds.  
Oft at night when nature's sleeping  
We can hear their spirits weeping,  
We can hear their moaning sound  
Here among the ancient mounds."*

In the thirty years in which he has been engaged in making violins he has produced about five hundred instruments. He never makes more than twenty in one year. Mr. Reindahl has become a recognized authority on all that pertains to the production of fine violins and has won honors both here and in France. He was the first president of the American Academy of Violin Makers. In 1893 he received a medal at the World's Fair in Chicago, and in 1900 he was awarded the gold medal at the Exposition in Paris. Among the musicians for whom he has made violins are Fritz Kreisler, Jan Kubelik, Eugene Ysaye, Frans von Vecsey, Hugo Heerman, Arthur Hartmann, Adolph Rosenbecker, Ch. Grigorwitz, and Bernhard Listerman.

When Fritz Kreisler came to Madison for a concert, a year ago, he visited his old friend the violin maker, to whom he confided that he meant to become an American citizen. "Then I will make you a violin," replied Mr. Reindahl, "and when you have joined our great citizenry you shall have it. There is a stump many centuries old," he added, pointing to a block of pine in the corner; "I will make it from that."

For nearly a year he worked on the instrument. Every piece was cut and carved and finished by hand. So exact is the reproduction, so faithful to the great Stradivarian model, that even the glass-like quality of the varnish and the color of the wood have been recreated. When the violin was sent to Mr. Kreisler, on the day he was given American citizenship, it was accompanied by a request that in the future the great violinist devote some of his attention to interpreting the music of America.

Mr. Reindahl is himself the owner of some rare violins and lives as it were in an atmosphere of Stradivarius, the Amati, the Guarneri, and other renowned violin makers of the Cremona school. His studio



is the workshop of a genius. Beautiful carvings and inlaid work from his own hand decorate it. On the walls hang portraits of the old masters of music, whose faces, solemn and inspiring, look down as if to direct the work. In a corner of the room hangs a cello on which is inscribed:

"When David played for Saul, the evil spirit left him."

"The gift of music is a blessing from above."

---

## Danish China: A Personal Association

By GILBERT P. CHASE



If there is anything distinctive about the tableware that we use for a number of years, nothing will make a more lasting impression upon us, for there is nothing with which we are more constantly associated. Danish china was used in the first Navy mess that I joined twenty-five years ago. To me there was something distinctive in the appearance and character of this blue-figured china. I believe my feeling towards it was much like that of my shipmates. For years I never saw anything but Danish china on a Navy mess-table in the ward room or junior officers' quarters. I had grown to look upon it as an essential part of

the United States Navy, an article inseparable from the life of the sea.

Alas, how unstable is the economic condition of the world in which we live. The Danish china was given up to make way for an inferior article of domestic manufacture; much to the disgust of every officer whose opinion in the matter has been revealed to me. To show how the officers feel about this change in the equipment of our vessels, when the New Hampshire was in Danish waters in nineteen eleven, the ward room officers equipped their mess completely with Danish china at their own expense, and stowed away the Government mess outfit. When I joined that ship as executive officer four years afterwards, little of the Danish china was left. When the Government supplied the ships, the tableware was made of special design, thick and heavy, to stand ship usage. The officers providing for themselves had no choice but to take the commercial pattern. This was too thin and delicate to endure long against the rough

weather at sea, the shock of gun-fire, and the undainty touch of the colored mess attendant.

Following the usual procedure, I passed from second in command of the first rate battleship to the command of smaller vessels. There in my own cabin mess I found myself united with my beloved Royal Copenhagen. To prove that blessings may come to the meek and lowly, these third and fourth rate vessels came in for the odd lots and left-overs of the old stock, much to my delight and satisfaction.

No matter what may have been the economic or political reasons that brought about this change in the Navy, we who have been most intimately affected by it, feel that we have been deprived of our birth-right. To my way of thinking the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain deserves immunity from national economic considerations. Its distinctive character, its excellence, and the superiority in its kind, impose a debt of appreciation and recognition upon the entire civilized world.

My association with this class of tableware in the Navy mess suffices to make an indelible impression on my memory. But the gods have not been satisfied to let it go at that. All during my married life of something more than fifteen years this same blue-figured china has been on the family table and on the sideboard. It is one of those things that I could almost say of it as Paul Jones said of the American flag, "We shall never be separated in life or death."



## The Independents

Scandinavian artists made an especially strong contribution to the sculpture department of the Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists at the Roof Garden of the Waldorf-Astoria last March. Trygve Hammer, who has long been known for his fine decorative designs in wood and metal, has been quietly at work modelling and shows some figures full of power and individuality. Christian Schiött, the pianist, has surprised his friends by revealing his talent as a sculptor. Besides the vigorous head of Molla Bjurstedt reproduced here, he has done an interesting portrait of the composer, Christian Sinding. Karl Skoog in his charming group, *A Secret*, is happier than in some of his more ambitious work.



*Trygve Hammer, Sculptor*  
MEMORIAL RELIEF IN LIMESTONE



*Christian Schiött, Sculptor*  
PORTRAIT OF MOLLA BJURSTEDT



*Karl Skoog, Sculptor*  
*A SECRET*

## Current Events

### U. S. A.

¶ When the United States Senate approved the Four-Power Treaty, the first concrete result of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments was secured. The ratification of the treaty found the two irreconcilable groups still opposed because it brought the United States into formal association with other major powers for the preservation of peace in the Pacific, but the country was overwhelmingly in favor of this move toward world peace. ¶ Diplomatic circles were stirred by the presentation to the Allies of a bill for \$251,000,000 for Army of Occupation costs on the Rhine but after the first flurry had spent itself it was found that it was merely as a matter of record that Secretary of State Hughes had declared Washington's insistence that this bill should come as a first claim on German Reparations.

¶ Maryland is the first southern State to pass the bill of rights advocated by the National Women's Party in nine States. The leaders of the party look upon the victory as of the utmost significance to woman's advancement throughout the country. ¶ The plan of Henry Ford for the introduction of five days a week as the working period in all his factories is looked upon as revolutionary in industrial circles while the experiment is being watched with the greatest interest.

Mr. Ford expects to give employment to thousands of more workers by his five-day plan. ¶ Theatre owners, producers, actors and representative citizens in every vocation have combined with the New York authorities for the elevation of the stage and ridding it of undesirable productions in an effort to avoid a threatening censorship.

¶ Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, endorsed the campaign of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to raise \$1,000,000 to endow the Wilson awards for distinguished public service. Among those recently enrolled as founders of the awards is Dr. William L. Ettinger, Superintendent of the Schools of New York.

¶ Vice-President Coolidge, reviewing the work of the past year in national politics, described President Harding's first year as an almost incredible improvement in Federal economy. He claims a reduction of the budget to somewhat less than \$4,000,000,000 from a maximum of \$5,500,000,000 and a prospective reduction for next year to about \$3,500,000,000, accompanied by a cut of 60,000 persons in Federal personnel and some 85,000 in the army. ¶ The Association Against Prohibition, formed some time ago for the purpose of electing members of Congress favorable to a liberalization of the Volstead Act has started a campaign in ten States. Stuyvesant Fish is chairman of the New York State division and enrolled in its membership are many well known names.



## Norway

¶ The debate in the Storting on the speech from the throne lasted five days, from March 6 to March 10. No resolution expressing lack of confidence was presented, all party leaders declaring that they did not desire a change of government at the present moment. Even the Communists, rather than run the risk of a Conservative cabinet being formed, are prepared to support the present Radical ministry. ¶ An important government measure now before the Storting is the bill proposing to make compulsory arbitration in labor disputes a permanent institution. The National Federation of Labor Unions, which is communistic in its tendency, has declared in favor of the law, though regarding it as a more or less temporary expedient in the war upon the capitalistic class. This is a concession, inasmuch as the labor interests have formerly opposed the law just as much as have the employers. ¶ The government has submitted to the Storting a proposal for opening negotiations with Finland regarding the frontier question in the far north. The point at issue is the border of the Pasvik river which runs in part through Finnish, in part through Norwegian, territory. Both nations desire the right to fish in the river as well as to use it for transportation of timber. Its greatest importance, however, lies in the waterfalls which are capable of being regulated to produce hydraulic power to the amount of 100,000 horsepower. The quaint old Russian cloister Boris Gleb lies on a point west of the river where it juts into Norwegian territory, thus shutting the Norwegians off from both banks of the river for a short distance. ¶ The Storting has voted a tax on chocolate and sweets amounting to from 10 to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  percent. Only powdered cocoa is exempt. The tax, which went into effect March 6, is expected to yield 12,000,000 annually. A great deal of chocolate is eaten in Norway, not least on outdoor expeditions, where it serves as an easily portable light lunch. The tax is naturally very unpopular, and has met with strong protests, not only from the manufacturers, but from the general public. ¶ An agreement has been concluded between the Norwegian government and the Russian Commercial Delegation regarding the sale of 400,000 barrels of herring and 20,000,000 kilogram salted fish. The price is 16,500,000 kroner, 34 percent being paid immediately, the rest in installments before July 1, 1924. ¶ The librarian of the Norwegian Nobel Institute, Mr. Selmer Andersen, has been appointed chief librarian of the International Labor office at Geneva. Mr. Andersen was secretary of the Norwegian Legation at Washington from 1918 to 1920. ¶ Bishop Jens Tandberg died in Christiania March 21. He was the son of Bishop Jens Frölich Tandberg of Christianssand and was born May 13, 1852. He took his theological degree in 1875. At the death of Bishop Bang, he was chosen Bishop of Christiania.

## Denmark

¶ Minister of Church Affairs J. C. Christensen, the son of a West Jutland peasant, leader of the Liberal opposition from 1894 to 1901, later one of the moving forces in the Government, and the mainstay in the work of administration and legislation during the first quarter of this century, is now proposing to retire from the cabinet. He will retain his seat in the Folketing, where he represents the Ringkjöbing district, till next election, which will take place in 1924 at the latest.

¶ The last great legislative work from his hand will be the bill presented to the Folketing on February 16. It contains in all eight provisions dealing with church affairs: the appointment of vestrymen and the scope of their authority, the management and repair of churches, parochial release, the use of the church buildings, admission to the ministry, the election of bishops, the creation of two new bishoprics, and the introduction of Danish canonical law into Slesvig. The bill is based on a report from a Clerical Commission which was appointed a year ago on a very broad basis, chiefly by indirect vote of the existing boards of vestrymen. Its main object is to complete in church affairs the reunion of the North Slesvig provinces with the mother country. It is proposed to establish a new bishopric in Slesvig probably with Haderslev as the bishop's seat.

¶ During the debate on the bill, fear was expressed that it might contain the hidden germ of a church hierarchy which would form an independent, more or less powerful, state within the State, a condition to which the majority of people in Denmark would certainly be opposed. To this objection Mr. Christensen replied that there was no danger on that score; the struggle between the principles of an ecclesiastical or a non-ecclesiastical government was reserved for future generations, and was neither furthered nor anticipated by the proposed legislation. ¶ The employers' declaration of lockout in February, followed by numerous sympathetic strikes, threw about 100,000 men out of work in addition to those already unemployed as a result of the industrial crisis and the severe winter. In a few places, especially in seaport towns, slight disturbances have occurred, and the police have been ordered out, but on the whole the workmen whether locked out or on strike have behaved with much self-restraint.

¶ Shipments of agricultural exports have been made from Copenhagen and Esbjerg, and by degrees, as the ice that locked the harbors melted, also from other ports, with the aid of the farmers themselves. Very few hindrances have been placed in the way. Yet the prolonged cessation from economic production has naturally made the financial crisis more acute, and many banks have suffered heavily. ¶ The leading statesman of Slesvig, H. P. Hansen, once a member of the Prussian Diet and the German Reichstag, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on February 21.

## Sweden

¶ The Bolshevik agitation in Sweden is attracting general attention. It seems that the Soviet powers are using that country as a vantage-point from which to carry on their subterranean propaganda all over the world. The Russian Trade Delegation in Stockholm is not supposed to number more than fifteen persons, but as a matter of fact the staff now has about ninety members, while approximately two hundred Soviet Russians are stationed round about in various parts of the country. During the last few weeks 800 cases of gold have been imported into Sweden, and on top of this came a shipment of 529 cases of gold and silver, all in the form of coinage and having a value of 70,000,000 kronor in Swedish money. ¶ In view of this situation, the trade agreement arranged between the Russian Trade Delegation and a Swedish Commission appointed for the purpose is not looked on with rejoicing in all circles of Sweden. The agreement gives to each party the position of most favored nation in its relations with the other and brings order into the confusion of the present treaty-less state, but it is felt that, inasmuch as the Russians have more to gain by the agreement than the Swedes, more favorable terms might have been secured. The question of compensation to the Swedes who have had their property confiscated by the Soviet government, or who have claims against Russians, has not been settled at all, but is left to a commission that will be appointed later. It is also feared that, when Russians can flood the country under pretext of business, it will be more difficult to control their underground agitation. ¶ Sweden is now busy preparing for the Genoa Conference. Some disappointment is felt at the failure of the United States to take part. Premier Branting has called a meeting of the prime ministers or other diplomatic representatives of the Scandinavian and other small neutral countries, and while no definite information has been given out, it is thought that these nations may form a bloc at the Genoa Conference in order to force through some radical measures for the economic rehabilitation of Europe. The Swedish delegates to the Conference will be Premier Branting himself, who holds the portfolio of foreign affairs in his cabinet, the noted Stockholm financier Marcus Wallenberg, and the economist Professor Gustav Cassel, of whom Lloyd George once said that he was one of the greatest European authorities in his field. ¶ The Swedish sugar industry has for some years past received government support to the extent that a minimum price was guaranteed by law, so that the beet growers could be sure of a certain return for their investment. Last year, however, the beet crop was so excellent that the supply on hand will very nearly be enough for a whole year's consumption, and the Riksdag therefore, after a very hot debate, decided to withdraw the guarantee.



## Books

**THE FRIENDLY ARCTIC.** By Vilhjalmur Stefansson. With a Foreword by Gilbert Grosvenor. Illustrated. 757 pages. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1921.

At the very beginning of his interesting narrative covering five and a half years of arctic exploration, Vilhjalmur Stefansson strikes a keynote to which his whole story is attuned. This keynote sounds through every page of this large volume, and its theme is in effect as follows:

Any person of sound body and mind with fair arctic experience, a reasonably good hunter, and possessed of average common sense, can tramp at will almost indefinitely over the top of the earth and find ample food, clothing, and shelter without the necessity of suffering any hardships or encountering any greater danger than he is likely to meet in, for instance, a city like New York.

This theory of Stefansson's that the arctic, with the exception of a few desert spots, can supply all the food and clothing and shelter that a man actually needs revolutionizes the average layman's idea of the arctic regions. After perusing *The Friendly Arctic*, I wondered whether Stefansson, whose career and writing I have followed pretty closely, had not actually made a discovery which is far more important than all the geographic, oceanographic, and ethnographic data brought back by him from his several arctic expeditions. I know nothing about the arctic except what I have read and heard. But I do know something about the way in which various explorers, great and small, have proceeded to reach their objectives in the far north and how Stefansson went about reaching the same end. Is it unreasonable then to venture the statement that Stefansson has actually discovered a new science—the science of arctic exploration? I cannot understand, after reading *The Friendly Arctic*, why other explorers cannot henceforth roam over the far reaches of the arctic regions as comfortably as Stefansson and with even greater safety. For Stefansson took chances that seem quite unnecessary. He should have had better sleds, better scientific equipment, and more ammunition on his great ice trip north from Martin Point and over to northern Banks Land in 1914. This layman ventures the humble opinion that the explorer

took avoidable risks in crossing open leads and experimenting with thin ice. But it is not likely that even the most cautious explorer could eliminate all hazards in tramping around the North Pole. I believe arctic explorers are not generally harried by life insurance solicitors.

*The Friendly Arctic* covers Stefansson's latest expedition from 1913 to 1918. It tells of the daring excursions made by the explorer and two, sometimes three, companions into the unknown polar regions north of the Canadian continent and north of the great Canadian archipelago where Stefansson discovered three fairly large islands. The principal scientific achievements, such as the discovery of these islands, the outlining of the continental shelf north of the Canadian mainland, the surveys of parts of islands, and the data on ocean currents, meteorological conditions, and plant and animal life are told in plain language which any one can understand and enjoy. The most fascinating chapters of the book are those in which the author tells how he demonstrated the truth of his old theory, namely, that he could start off over the polar ice with only a few days' rations for men and dogs and live off the ice, or rather the sea. It is now pretty generally known how Stefansson and his small party were counted as dead, even by experienced polar travelers. Members of his expedition could hardly believe their own eyes when months after they had thought him dead, Stefansson and his two companions with their dogs appeared on Banks Land in good flesh and excellent health, having spent more than three months on the ice where there was believed to be no animal life, and where Stefansson found plenty of seal and bear.

I was rather disappointed that Stefansson did not go into fuller detail concerning the mutinies with which he had to deal. The explorer merely gives the brief facts without much comment and without any malice. Many a person in Stefansson's boots would have permitted himself a few words of criticism. But probably he may have drawn up a stronger indictment against his subordinate officials, who disregarded his orders and deliberately disobeyed him, by telling the simple, uncolored facts than by railing against them. The whole volume is extremely interesting and well written.

JOHN G. HOLME.



# The American-Scandinavian Foundation

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information—*

*Officers:* President, Hamilton Holt; Vice Presidents, John G. Bergquist, John A. Gade and C. S. Peterson; Treasurer, H. Esk. Möller; Secretary, James Creese; Literary Secretary, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Henry E. Almborg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

*Government Advisory Committees:* Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

*Co-operating Bodies:* Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Malmorgsgatan 5, Stockholm, Svante Arrhenius, President; E. E. Ekstrand, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, 18 Vestre Boulevard, H. P. Prior, President; N. L. Feilberg, Secretary; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, L. Strandgade 1, Christiania, K. J. Hougen, Chairman.

---

## THE FOUNDATION AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

There are to-day more than ten thousand foreign students in the institutions of higher education in the United States; and in the enrollment of Columbia University alone, sixty-five nations are represented. Students come from Europe and the Near East, from China and Japan, and from the Latin-American republics. Some of these are sent by their governments, some are awarded stipends by private international organizations like the Foundation, but the great number of them must rely upon personal funds or their own ingenuity and industry. The American college welcomes these students from abroad for, as the President of Brown University remarked, "exchanges of students such as that administered by the Foundation constitute the circulation of blood between nations." A dozen diplomats seated at a conference table dwindle in importance when it is remembered that ten thousand unofficial representatives of the nations sit in class rooms every morning in the academic year, and perhaps try their skill at baseball in the afternoon.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, with numbers apportioned in that order, annually send five hundred or more students to American colleges and universities. In 1921-1922 twenty of these were Fellows of the Foundation, fifteen others were named special scholars, and many have determined upon their American studies after consulting with representatives of the Foundation here in America or at home. A letter of introduction from an officer of the Foundation wins for the student prompt and friendly assistance at the college where he is to study. To some of these students the college grants financial aid, perhaps

one hundred, perhaps five hundred dollars. In one academic year, such awards amount to six or seven thousand dollars. The Foundation sent one of its Fellows to a New England college last year; and at the beginning of the present year, this college set aside a special scholarship of \$200 and invited the Foundation to name the Scandinavian student to whom it should be awarded.

In appointing American students for study in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the Foundation asks American colleges to present formal nominations. Each college has its own scholarship committee. If ten students at Yale University wish to apply for Fellowships of the Foundation, a committee of Yale professors examine their papers and invite the candidates to appear before them. This committee then selects three or four of the candidates and forwards their papers to the Foundation. The same procedure is followed in the colleges in all parts of the country. The papers are assembled at the office of the Foundation, and early in April a jury representing the Foundation meets in Boston and selects the Fellows.

---

## CANDIDATES FOR 1922-1923

Graduates of fifty-nine American colleges, universities, and technological institutes made application this spring for Fellowships of the Foundation. From Massachusetts Institute of Technology came the papers of ten candidates, and nine graduates of the University of California submitted applications. Among colleges for women Smith College led with eight candidates. Thirty-one States are represented by these applicants, eighteen from Pennsylvania, seventeen from New York, thirteen from Massachusetts, and twelve from

Minnesota. Except for West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and Florida, the states of the south, east of the Mississippi River, are not represented. By far the greater number of the students come from states lying east of the Mississippi, and north of the Mason and Dixon line; but from the Pacific Coast come the papers of nineteen candidates. A university drawing students from thirty-one states would boast that it is a national university, and the Foundation feels a right to certain pride in the extension of its educational influence over more than three fifths of the United States.

#### IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

From the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research comes a little bulletin of human significance ponderously christened, after the fashion of science, "A Three Months Old Strain of Epithelium." It is the report of experiments conducted by Dr. Albert Fischer, 1921-1922 Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark. Dr. Fischer has undertaken to prove by experiment that a culture of the cellular tissue which covers all free surface of the animal body can be made to live and grow for an indefinite time. He has worked with pure epithelium from the lens of the eye. Such experimentation may lead to the artificial production of tissue for surgical purposes. . . . The Scientific Academy of the Nobel Institute has published a report of chemical research carried on by Dr. C. S. Leonard while a Fellow of the Foundation in Sweden, 1920-1921. . . . Haakon Styri, 1909-1910, read at the Fortieth General Meeting of the American Electrochemical Society, a paper on Rust Prevention by Slushing. Mr. Styri is now in charge of the S. K. F. research laboratory in Philadelphia. . . . Miss Irma C. Lonegren, 1919-1920, has been appointed Expert in Social Welfare in the Federal Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

#### FROM THE FRONTIERS OF THE WORLD

Just beyond the Arctic Circle, on the Baffin Bay side of Greenland lies the Island of Disko, ice covered now, but long ago, years without number, covered with tropical growth. The pre-history of Greenland is written in its fossils exposed by the alternate freezing and thawing of water in the rock crevices. In these treasure chests for botanists have been found fossilized leaves of the tulip tree, trop-

ical breadfruit, and sequoias allied to the redwoods of California. In 1896 Dr. Morten P. Porsild, a graduate of the University of Copenhagen, began his scientific research in Disko, and in 1906 the biological station which he founded was recognized by the Danish government and he was appointed its director.

During the months of February, March, and April, Dr. Porsild visited the United States to establish liaison with American scientists and to lecture on technical subjects before academic and scientific audiences, and on the people and problems of Greenland before such other audiences as the New York Chapter of the Foundation. Following a schedule prepared for him by the Foundation, he visited Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Ottawa, Chicago, Madison, and Minneapolis, delivering twelve lectures illustrated by his own stereopticon slides. At the Chapter meeting in New York on March 24, he spoke in Danish, and the Foundation accepts with certain modest qualifications the phrase he applied to it then—"a legation in science."

#### SANDZÉN AT JAMESTOWN

About one hundred guests of the Jamestown Chapter were present at the opening of the Sandzén exhibition in the Norden Club on Monday evening, February 27. Dr. Leonard C. Van Noppen, one time exchange professor from Columbia University to the University of Leyden, delivered an address on Art and World Progress. On each afternoon of the week a committee of ladies took charge of the exhibit which was opened to the public and shown to the children of the schools. The Jamestown Chapter has arranged a series of Monday evening meetings which is attracting to it many new members.

#### THE STUDENT TOUR

In Sweden Dr. Svante Arrhenius will arrange for official recognition of the tour of American students to visit the Scandinavian countries under the auspices of the Foundation. The American Minister to Denmark, Dr. J. Dyneley Prince, has informed the managers of the tour that he will plan to be in Copenhagen when the party arrives. Enrollment for this tour can be made by immediate application to the director, Mr. Irwin Smith, 30 East 42nd Street, New York.



## Northern Lights

### SCANDINAVIAN NIGHT AT COLUMBIA

The Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club at Columbia University in New York has been giving a series of entertainments arranged by student groups of the different nationalities for members and invited guests. February 25 was Scandinavian Night. Students of the Foundation were among those active in preparing the successful programme as well as the *smörgås* supper which was provided with Northern bountifulness. Stereopticon views were shown by Miss Stael von Holstein with a short elucidating talk. For the musical part of the entertainment the students were indebted to Miss Hoyer, Mr. Bye, and the Finnish Glee Club, while Miss Inga Bredal and the Swedish Folk Dance Society showed national dances. A feature worthy of imitation was the printed programme which contained four pages of tabloid information devoted to the four countries—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland.

### A BIG MUSICAL EVENT

The Grand Norwegian Concert given on Sunday afternoon, February 26, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, was a triumph for the musical idealism of the conductor, Mr. Ole Windingstad, and no less for the courage and initiative of Mr. A. N. Rygg, editor of *Nordisk Tidende*, under whose auspices the concert was given. It was an encouragement also to all those who believe that, in spite of jazz and all other iniquities, the public can and will appreciate what is artistically good and sound. The concert followed somewhat the lines of the great Scandinavian Concerts given some years ago by the American-Scandinavian Society at Carnegie Hall largely with the same forces. The United Scandinavian Singers and the Scandinavian Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Windingstad's leadership rendered some of the great Norwegian compositions which, though familiar, never grow stale, as well as some less well known. One of the latter was *Finshaugen* by Olav Paulus, a unique tone picture of Norwegian troll superstitions. Among the soloists who assisted special mention must be made of Erik Bye as a great accession to the Scandinavian musical circles in the East. He has a big baritone voice with a timber that reminds one of no less an artist than the great Russian Chaliapin.

### THE LINDSBORG CHORUS ABROAD

The famous "Messiah Chorus" at Bethany College, Lindsborg, does not usually go on concert tours. The first time it sang outside of Lindsborg was in 1918, when it gave a song recital for the soldiers at Camp Funston. The second time was last February, when the chorus of five hundred young men and women with an orchestra of sixty pieces, also recruited from amateurs of Lindsborg, gave a concert in Oklahoma City. The inspiration that followed the visit will probably lead to its repetition. The Coliseum in Oklahoma City, which seats five thousand people, was filled, and many were turned away. The Oklahoma papers are unanimous in praising the musical perfection and the religious fervor of the singing. The Bethany Oratorical Society is a brilliant example of what can be done in a small community by concentration around a large aim.

### MINIATURES

Danish royalty was represented in the exhibition of miniatures recently shown by Lieutenant Gustav Brock at the Erich Galleries. The collection included portraits of Queen Alexandrine and of Princess Margrethe who last June became the bride of Prince René of Bourbon. Other notable miniatures in the collection were the extensively reproduced picture of Marshall Foch with the marshall's autograph, and portraits of Archbishop Hayes of New York and the Austrian singer, Madame Jeritza, of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Lieutenant Brock has the finished technique and delicacy of touch suited to the form of art he has chosen.

### WHAT IS BEING DONE FOR CHILDREN IN FINLAND

One of the influences that have contributed to heal the wounds made by the civil war in Finland is the Mannerheim League for Child Welfare established by the general with a personal contribution of 50,000 marks in order to care for the children left destitute by the war regardless of what side their parents had taken. From being a temporary charitable measure, the League is growing into a nation-wide and permanent organization for fostering the healthy development of the coming generation. The work is both hygienic and moral and includes the care of infants as well as the moral training of older children up to the age of eighteen.





ON THE DECK OF THE "STOCKHOLM"

#### A DISTINGUISHED GROUP ON THE "STOCKHOLM"


Among the passengers that arrived from Sweden on the *Stockholm*, March 6, was Chief Engineer Axel Wahlberg, head of the Society of Ironmasters (*Jernkontoret*), a unique institution in Sweden dating back from 1747, when it was founded by Royal charter. *Jernkontoret* is now a private organization to which most of the great iron works of the country belong, having total assets of about 7,000,000 kronor. Its purpose is to give financial support and encouragement to the iron industry. Engineer Wahlberg is here in order to study American conditions in his field. His son, Gösta Wahlberg, is a student of banking at Brown Brothers in New York.

The group which the photographer has snapped on the deck of the *Stockholm* is from left to right: Director Lundbeck of the Swedish-American Line; Captain Anderberg of the *Stockholm*; the Swedish-American film star, Miss Anna Q. Nilsson, also a passenger on the boat; Chief Engineer Wahlberg; Consul-General Lamm, and Mr. Gösta Wahlberg.

#### RACE HYGIENE IN SWEDEN

*The Swedish Nation in Word and Picture* is the somewhat unscientific title of a large scholarly work published in English by the Swedish Society for Race Hygiene. From it we learn that a Race-biological Institute has been established by almost unanimous resolution of the Riksdag in 1921, and that this is the first State institution of its kind in the world. The Institute, which has temporary quarters at the University of Uppsala, is headed by Professor Herman Lundborg, a pioneer in his field in Sweden. The volume before us contains a number of contributions by specialists, the first being an essay on the origin of the Swedish nation by Professor Montelius. It is believed that the Swedes were the first inhabitants of the land they now occupy, and their remarkable homogeneity makes them interesting objects of study. Numerous illustrations enable us to trace the development of the Nordic type in its purity as also with admixtures of foreign blood—chiefly Finnish, Jewish, or Walloon.



ALFRED A. KNOFF  220 W. 42 Street, N. Y.

*Boyhood in Sweden in a Great Novel*

# *The* SOUL OF A CHILD

By Edwin Björkman

JAMES BRANCH CABELL says in a letter to Mr. Björkman: "You have my very heartiest compliments upon 'The Soul of a Child.' It is interesting from start to finish; and I know of no book with a stranger or stronger smack of veracity. You have made in this a book, which is, I think, remarkably fine and is, I feel, remarkably truthful. So I can but thank you for writing it."

Mr. Björkman's first novel tells the story of Keith Wellander, son of lower middle class Stockholmers, from the age of five to fifteen. A story of intense interest to readers of *The American-Scandinavian Review*, especially to every parent and teacher, and to every one who loves fine literature.

*\$2.50 Net at All Booksellers or from the Publisher*

ALFRED A. KNOFF

220 West 42nd Street, New York

*In Canada all Borzoi Books can be obtained from The Macmillan Co. of Canada, St. Martin's House, Toronto*

## SCANDINAVIAN ART

ABOUT SEVEN HUNDRED PAGES AND FOUR HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS  
FRONTISPIECE IN COLOR

❑ This splendid volume, the product of several years of labor, is now on the press.

❑ It is unusual for the quality of its workmanship and for the abundance of its illustrations; and it is the first book of its kind, the first single volume to present adequately the art of Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

❑ It reviews the achievements of the three nations in the field of painting, sculpture, architecture and design.

A SURVEY OF SWEDISH ART—By Carl G. Laurin, Art Critic and Author of *Konsthistoria*

DANISH ART IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY—By Emil Hannover, Director of the Danish Museum of Industrial Art.

MODERN NORWEGIAN ART—By Jens Thiis, Director of National Gallery at Christiania.

AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY—By Christian Brinton, author of various essays on Scandinavian art.

*In One Volume*

PRICE \$10.00

*Send your order now to*

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

*This book is distributed in England by the Oxford University Press*

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

*Selma  
Lagerlöf*

The Works of  
Selma Lagerlöf

The Outcast

The Emperor of Portugallia

From a Swedish Homestead

Further Adventures of Nils

The Girl from the Marsh  
Croft

The Holy City; Jerusalem II

Invisible Links

Jerusalem

Miracles of Antichrist

Story of Gösta Berling

The Wonderful Adventures  
of Nils

"To miss reading her is to miss not only a great book,  
but a great experience."

## The Outcast

(Bannlyst)

Translated by W. Worster, M. A.

"It is several years since we have had a novel from Selma Lagerlöf, that Swedish writer who is at once as local and as universal in her art as Grieg was in his. She is soaked with the essence of her nationality, yet she is an interpreter of the human heart and soul per se. . . . We see beyond her story and her pages, we see what she, perhaps, has not seen, because she releases in us our own quality of imagination, whatever it may be, calls out in us a power that answers to her power. She has the touch of life, not only in what she writes, but for all who read her."—  
HILDEGARDE HAW-  
THORNE in the New York  
Times.



Selma Lagerlöf's works may be had in cloth bindings at \$1.90 per copy, or in a uniform edition bound in handsome Imported English green limp leather at \$2.50 per copy. Order from your bookseller or direct from the publishers.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

## THE PLAYS OF August Strindberg

Translated from the Swedish  
by Edwin Björkman

### First Series:

The Dream Play, The Link, The Dance of Death.

### Second Series:

Creditors, Pariah, Miss Julia, The Stronger,  
There are Crimes and Crimes.

### Third Series:

Advent, Simoon, Swan White, Debit and Credit,  
The Thunderstorm, After the Fire.

### Fourth Series:

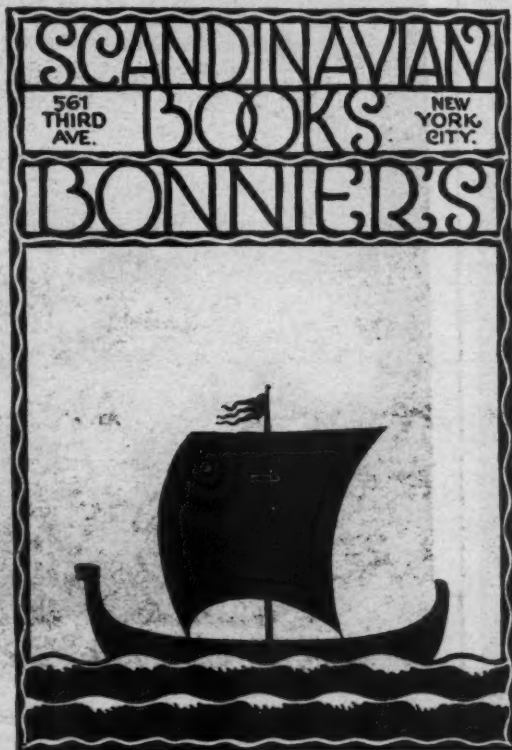
The Bridal Crown, The Spook Sonata, The First  
Warning, Gustavus Vasa.

Each Series, in One Volume, \$2.50

At any Bookstore or Direct from the Publishers

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

New York



When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



ESTABLISHED 1746

**ROYAL COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN****and DANISH ARTS, Inc.**

615 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 50th St., NEW YORK

**W**HAT gifts could be more worthy of lasting appreciation than ROYAL COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN, with its graceful beauty of form and the soft, deep restraint of its exquisite colorings? Creations of celebrated Danish artists, who evolve a work of real artistic merit in each separate piece—Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner Sets; Tea and Coffee Services; Flower Holders, Vases,

Plaques; Candlesticks; and those fascinating miniature figures representing droll little animals, birds and human beings—so quaint in conception and withal so faithfully modeled. Illustrated catalogue, showing many interesting pieces to serve as gifts, mailed on request.



When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW





**W**HEN travelers of distinction are about to visit New York, the Waldorf-Astoria is designated as their stopping place. This has maintained for many years, because, in the city of great hotels, there is no other which combines in such an admirable manner the comfort that is essential and the luxury that is desirable.

A guest enjoys, simultaneously, a gratifying, personal attention and a knowledge of seclusion that only a hotel of its vast proportions can convey.

## The Waldorf-Astoria

Fifth Avenue 33<sup>d</sup> and 34<sup>th</sup> Streets. New York

*L.M. Boomer, President - Roy Carruthers, Managing Director*



# CREX

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
MADE IN U.S.A.

## First of All— *they look well*

CREX Rugs look well in every room in the house. Indeed, they increase the charm and freshness of every room. There are colors both subdued and warm. Patterns formal and sprightly. Sizes to fit everywhere. And these rugs keep on looking well for a long, long time. The dirt is wiped off with a damp cloth, or shaken out with a toss. You'll always be satisfied if you buy rugs with the name C-R-E-X woven in the edge of the side binding. They'll always look well—

## And More Than That *they wear well*

CREX Rugs smile under an unbelievable lot of traffic. Two things make them wear well. The material—strong, new wire grass, selected for its husky fiber. And the weave—a special patented process by which the strands of grass are twisted, like the threads of steel in a cable, to give added sturdiness. Before you choose a rug—for any room in the house—look at CREX Rugs, and for your own protection be sure the name C-R-E-X is woven in the edge of the side binding. Dealers everywhere have them.

*Handsomely illustrated Color  
Catalog mailed on request.*

**CREX CARPET CO.**  
295 Fifth Ave. New York

## TRADE NOTES

### SPITZBERGEN COAL DEVELOPMENT

The Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani is preparing to ship close to 200,000 tons of coal in the present year. It is the largest of the several companies engaged in coal mining in Spitsbergen. Modern dock and loading facilities make it possible to handle a 6,000-ton vessel in 24 hours. Cutting machines are in use in the Norwegian mines, while in the British and German fields hand power is almost exclusively used.

### SWEDEN HAS OLDEST INDUSTRIAL CONCERN

Almost 800 years before Columbus, mining and copper smelting was conducted by a company near Falun, Sweden, according to an interesting article in the Swedish-American Trade Journal. The writer, Victor O. Freeburg, declares this concern to be the oldest industrial company in the world. At the present time the company, Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolaget (The Great Copper Mountain Mining Company, Inc.) is engaged in many other enterprises besides mining. Its funds now amount to 90,000,000 kronor. During its long history, the Falun Copper Mine has yielded nearly 40,000,000 tons of ore.

### RAILROAD EQUIPMENT IN BIGGER DEMAND

According to the Mid-Month Review of Business issued by the Irving National Bank, a big factor in the improved outlook for iron and steel is the appearance of the railroads as purchasers of cars, car material, track equipment and to a certain extent, rails. Freight cars ordered in January and February of this year totaled 26,000, or more than in the entire year 1921.

### GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO. AGAIN IN RUSSIA

With the departure of a number of telegraph operators for Petrograd, the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Denmark is preparing to again open offices in Russia. The service was disrupted immediately following the Revolution. The next step of this noted Danish company is to place the Far East in touch with the Western world through its telegraph lines penetrating Russia.

### AMERICAN MEAT PRODUCTS FOR SCANDINAVIA

While Denmark is known throughout the world for its bacon, American packers are of the opinion that the market in Scandinavia is well worth looking into since the war not only depleted stocks, but conditions in Central Europe have made a drain on Danish products. In seeking this northern field the American packers realize, however, that South America is also coming prominently to the front as a shipper of meat. Copenhagen has been found valuable as a strong point, since the Free Port offers facilities for keeping products on hand for further distribution, and no duty has to be paid before the goods are transhipped.

### BERGEN AT RIO DE JANEIRO EXHIBITION

Norwegian fishing enterprises are taking advantages of the opportunities presented by the great exposition to be held in Rio de Janeiro on account of the one hundredth anniversary of Brazilian independence. A committee has been appointed in Bergen to plan an exhibit.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

JOHN ASPEGREN, President

J. A. MILLAR, General Manager

B. LINDELL, Treasurer

# Scandinavian-American Trading Company

50 East 42nd Street  
New York

## IMPORTERS

Woodpulp, Paper, and Paper Mill Supplies

## EXPORTERS

Chemicals, Machinery, Foodstuffs, etc.

Cable Address: "SCANDAMCO NEWYORK"

# BOLINDERS OIL ENGINES

5 H.P. to 500 H.P.

In single units

41,000 H.P. in service in  
the United States of America

650,000 H.P. in service  
throughout the world

Factory capacity:—70,000 H. P. annually

**BOLINDERS COMPANY**  
30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

## SHIPPING

### NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED FOR SWEDISH CITIZENS

Swedish subjects intending to return to Sweden no longer require passports, according to an announcement by the Swedish-American Line's New York office. It is nevertheless advisable, adds the announcement, where Swedish subjects return for a temporary visit, to apply to the Swedish Consulates for passports, requesting that these be made valid also for the return to the United States. United States citizens, as well as persons of other nationalities, except those who were formerly Swedish citizens, must still possess passports viséed by a Swedish Consul in this country.

### NORWAY'S FOREMOST SHIPPING CONCERNS

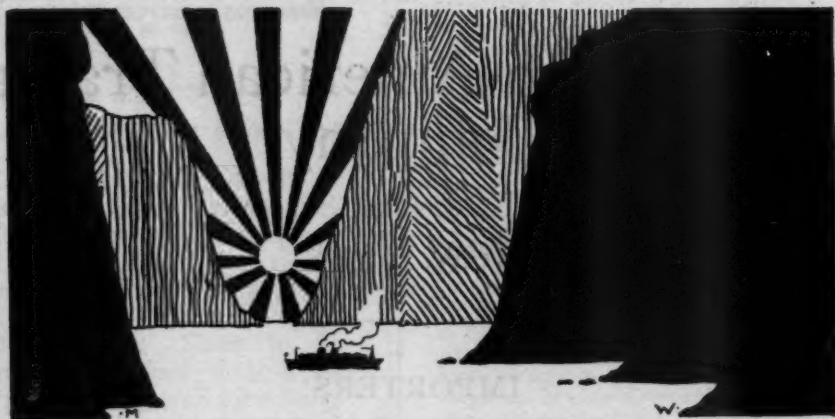
Recent statistics dealing with Norwegian shipping show that Wilhelm Wilhelmsen, Tönsberg, continues in the lead, with the Norwegian America Line next in order. The Wilhelmsen company owns 144,423 tons of shipping and the Norwegian America line, with 20 ships, 54,933 tons. The three largest sailing vessel concerns are in Christiansand, as follows: S. O. Stray & Co., Lars Jørgensen, and Mathias Hansen.

### NORWEGIAN SHIPS IN RUSSIA RELIEF SERVICE

Nine ships of the Skogland Line, a Norwegian shipping concern, are engaged in carrying Argentine wheat to Russia for the account of the relief commission. Buenos Aires considers Norwegian shipping concerns of great value in the transatlantic service.

(Continued on page 318)

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



## North Cape Cruise

**RAYMOND-WHITCOMB—1922**

The Raymond-Whitcomb Cruise to the North Cape in June 1922 has the most comprehensive Scandinavian itinerary ever devised for a cruise in this field. With a schedule so arranged as to insure visits to notable ports in Iceland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, it will also include the North Cape, Hammerfest, Merok, Trondhjem, Bergen, Christiania and Cöpenhagen, as well as a dozen of the most famous fjords.

The exclusively chartered Raymond-Whitcomb Cruise Ship will be the great S.S. "Osterley" (19,000 tons displacement) of the Orient Line. The accommodations range from fine single rooms to luxurious suites with bath. The varying rates all include picturesque shore excursions at the ports of call. Optional Excursions offer journeys to inland Norway and Stockholm—"Venice of the North." Write for our new booklet

**Sailing June 28**

**S.S. "Osterley"**

**Rates \$675 and up**

*Rates include return passage on the magnificent Cunarders "Mauretania," "Laconia," "Aquitania" (sailing August 5, 9 & 12 respectively) or on ships sailing at later dates*

The Cruise sails on a date ideal for a summer's sojourn Abroad. In connection with it we have prepared numerous European Extension-Tours, to include the Oberammergau "Passion Play", the Battlefields and motor trips in England

### Raymond & Whitcomb Co.

Beacon & Park Streets, Boston

NEW YORK  
SAN FRANCISCO

PHILADELPHIA  
LOS ANGELES

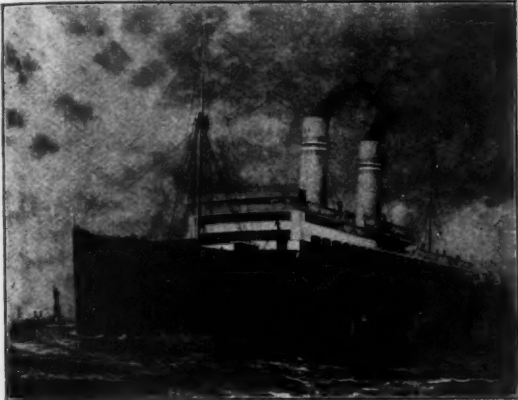
PARIS

CHICAGO  
LONDON

WHITEN



# NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE



Modern Twin-Screw Passenger and Mail Steamers

## "STAVANGERFJORD"

Gross tonnage, 12,978. Length, 552 feet

AND

## "BERGENSFJORD"

Gross tonnage, 10,709. Length, 530 feet

**S**UPERBLY fitted Cabins de Luxe. Spacious Staterooms, Lounges and Smokerooms. Extensive Promenade Deck Space. Excellent Cuisine. Every Comfort for Cabin Passengers. Passengers Have Option of the Scenic Railway from Bergen to Kristiania or the Coast Route.

First class rates.....\$200.00 and up  
Second class rates..... 135.00 and up  
Third class rates..... 105.50 and up

For further information apply to local agents or to General agencies.

## Norwegian America Line Agency, Inc.

22 Whitehall St., New York

115 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

HOBE & CO.....319 Second Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
REIDAR GJOLME COMPANY, INC.....706 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.  
BENNETTS TRAVEL BUREAU.....Third & Market Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Passenger, Mail and Freight Service  
Direct Between New York, Bergen, Stavanger, Kristianssand and Kristiania.

Bergensfjord .....Apr. 28

Stavangerfjord .....May 19

Bergensfjord .....June 9

Stavangerfjord .....June 30

Bergensfjord .....July 21

Trains leave Kristiania daily for Sweden, Denmark, Germany and Finland, as follows:

	Approximate time of journey
Gothenburg .....	9 hours
Stockholm .....	14 hours
Malmo .....	18 hours
Helsingborg .....	17 hours
Copenhagen .....	19 hours
Hamburg .....	32 hours
Berlin .....	31 hours

Steamers leave Kristianssand for Frederikshavn (connecting with train for Copenhagen) every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A. M.—(11 hours).

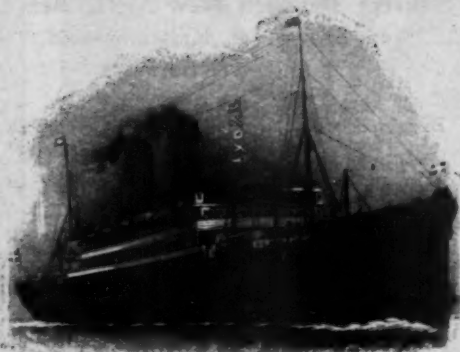
Direct special connection is maintained by a weekly service between Bergen and Hamburg direct.

Booklets regarding North Cape, Spitzbergen, and fjord cruises on application.





# SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE



ROYAL SCANDINAVIAN AND UNITED  
STATES MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM  
**NORTHERN EUROPE**

DIRECT PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN  
**NEW YORK**

**Christiansand, Christiania,  
Copenhagen.**

**Stockholm** (rail Christiania) **Helsingfors** (steamer Copenhagen)

**Four Fast, Modern Twin-Screw  
Passenger Steamers**

"OSCAR II" "FREDERIK VIII"  
"HELLIG OLAV" "UNITED STATES"  
Quick connections to and from Germany, Poland  
and other Baltic Countries

Through Bookings to and from All Principal  
Cities of Northern and Central Europe

For rates, sailings and other information address

**SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE**

General Offices: Passenger Department, 27 Whitehall Street, New York

117 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

123 S. Third St., Minneapolis

248 Washington St., Boston

544 Market St., San Francisco

702 Second St., Seattle, Wash.

105 Third St., Portland, Ore.



## S. O. STRAY

**Steamship  
Corporation**

**Steamship Agents and  
Ship Brokers**

### REGULAR SERVICES

**STRAY LINE OF STEAMERS TO NORWAY**  
Sailings every three weeks between U.S. & Norway

**NORDENFJELDSKE U. S. RUSSIAN & BALTIC  
LINE**

(Stray-Nordenfjeldske combined service)  
Sailings every three weeks between U. S. & Baltic  
ports

### STRAY'S SOUTH AMERICA LINE

Monthly sailings between U. S., Brazil & River  
Plate

### NORDENFJELDSKE SOUTH PACIFIC LINE

Monthly sailings from Europe via U. S. to West  
Coast South America

**S. O. Stray Steamship Corporation**

**General Agents**

Corner of Moore and Water Sts., New York City  
Phones: Bowling Green 8788-8792

The Scientific and Theological Works  
of  
**EMANUEL SWEDENBORG**

In English and Swedish translations and  
in the Latin are offered on our shelves.

Collateral Writings can also be obtained  
here; notably the estimates of this great  
Swede by Gustave Retzius, Sir William  
F. Barrett, William Dean Howells, and  
John Bigelow.

**THE CHURCH BOOK SHOP**

108 Clark Street, Brooklyn Borough  
NEW YORK CITY

## SHIPPING NOTES

(Continued from page 315)

### SWEDEN-FINLAND RADIO SERVICE

A wireless telephone service is planned between  
Sweden and Finland which is expected to be of  
special value to shipping. The Government, as  
well as private interests, are concerned in the  
negotiations.

### DANZIG FLOURISHES AS FREE PORT

Since becoming a free port Danzig has leaped  
into prominence and Baltic shipping is now look-  
ing upon that city as one of the most important  
points for redistribution into Central Europe.  
Danzig has always been a conspicuous port for  
Scandinavian shipping, and leading firms have  
opened offices there in order to further not only  
transportation but the selling of ships stores.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

*When going to Europe, travel via*

# SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE



Direct Passenger Service  
Between

**NEW YORK and  
GOTHENBURG**

Sweden

with close connections to all points in  
SCANDINAVIA, FINLAND, the BAL-  
TIC STATES, GERMANY and the  
CONTINENT.

## Triple-Screw S.S. "DROTTNINGHOLM"

Displacement 18,000 Tons 11,280 Tons Register  
Oil Burner Length, 546 Feet Turbine Engines  
Carrying First and Second Cabin and  
Third Class Passengers

## Twin-Screw S.S. "STOCKHOLM"

Displacement 22,070 Tons 12,846 Tons Register  
Length 585 Feet  
Carrying Cabin and Third Class Passengers

### S. S. "DROTTNINGHOLM"

#### PROPOSED SUMMER SAILINGS:

From New York	Steamer	From Gothenburg
June 10	DROTTNINGHOLM	May 20
July 8	STOCKHOLM	June 17
July 29	DROTTNINGHOLM	July 8
Aug. 19	STOCKHOLM	July 29
Sept. 9	DROTTNINGHOLM	Aug. 19
Sept. 30	STOCKHOLM	Sept. 9
Oct. 21	DROTTNINGHOLM	Sept. 30

#### PASSAGE RATES

To or from Gothenburg, Malmö, Helsing-  
borg, Christiania, Copenhagen

First Cabin S.S. DROTTNINGHOLM \$200 & up  
Second Cabin S.S. DROTTNINGHOLM 135 & up  
Cabin S.S. STOCKHOLM (Promenade Deck) 165 & up  
Cabin S.S. STOCKHOLM (Upper Deck) 135 & up

Through bookings to and from Hamburg,  
Berlin, Sassnitz and Stettin, also East  
Baltic Ports at low rates.

MAGNIFICENT DINING SALOONS  
COMFORTABLE LOUNGES  
UNEXCELLED CUISINE

### A Suggestion for A MONTH'S VACATION:

An exhilarating ocean voyage  
of ten days on board one of  
our large, modern, luxurious  
steamers.

A ten days' tour of interesting  
and beautiful SCANDINAVIA,  
and the return Atlantic trip of  
ten days, is an ideal way of  
spending a month's vacation,  
assuring rest, comfort and di-  
version, as well as all the health-  
ful benefits derived from a sea  
voyage.

COMMODIOUS SMOKING ROOMS  
SPACIOUS PROMENADE DECKS  
UNSURPASSED SERVICE

*For reservations or further information, apply to any tourist or steamship agent, or*

## SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE

21-24 State Street, NEW YORK

70 East Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.  
268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.  
105 Third St., Portland, Ore.

127 So. Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.  
115 Cherry St., Seattle, Wash.  
396 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

# CUNARD ANCHOR



## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES

<b>BETWEEN</b>		
New York	Boston	Baltimore
Philadelphia	Montreal	Portland, Me.
<b>AND</b>		
Liverpool	Southampton	Plymouth
Bristol	London	Glasgow
Londonderry	Havre	Cherbourg
Rotterdam	Antwerp	Danzig
Hamburg	Levant	Mediterranean

Through Bookings to or from principal points in  
**SWEDEN, NORWAY, or DENMARK**

**TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD**—Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America

**DRAFTS, MONEY ORDERS, MAIL OR CABLE**

GREAT BRITAIN	SCANDINAVIA	HOLLAND	ITALY
SPAIN	PORTUGAL	FRANCE	SWITZERLAND

The nearest agent will be glad to furnish further information  
or any of the Company's Offices

25 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

*Offices or Agents Everywhere*



# SWEDEN

Make Your Vacation  
Trip to

## The Land of the Midnight Sun Round Trip of SWEDEN and NORWAY

*seeing*

GÖTA CANAL, the famous waterway of marvelous beauty.

VISBY, the "Pearl of the Baltic," the city of roses and ruins.

STOCKHOLM, the capital—exceptionally charming and beautiful.

DALECARLIA, with Lake Siljan,—a country of serene and enchanting beauty.

LAPLAND, quaint and picturesque—the real "LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN," with its strange inhabitants, the Laps.

A ten to twenty-five days' panoramic tour of Sweden will repay you a hundredfold in pleasure, interest and relaxation.

When traveling in Sweden, you are assured of luxury and comfort at very moderate expense.

**A LAND OF REMARKABLE SCENIC  
CONTRASTS**

Write for our

**Summer 1922 Booklets**

**One of our Suggestions for Tours in  
Scandinavia**

### TOUR A

Gothenburg to Stockholm by steamer on the Göta Canal. Sightseeing Stockholm, famous for its beauty and charm. Steamer to Visby and return to Stockholm. Proceed to Rättvik in Dalecarlia by rail. Excursions around Lake Siljan by auto. Proceed to Åre in the valley of Jämtland in the north of Sweden. Mountain climbing and excursions by auto to Tännforsen waterfall, etc. Åre to Trondhjem in Norway by rail, which trip can also be made by auto through the beautiful Levanger valley. Trondhjem to Bergen by steamer, seeing the "fjords." Proceed from Bergen on the world famed scenic railway over the mountains to Christiania, capital of Norway. From Christiania to Gothenburg by rail.

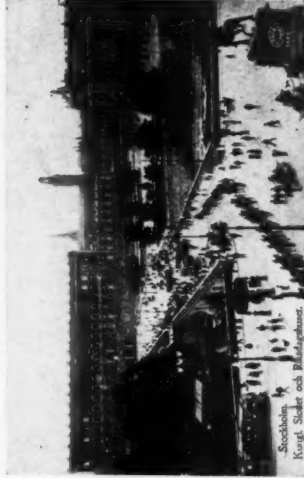
**APPROXIMATE PRICE, \$100.00  
APPROXIMATE TIME, 18 DAYS**

Includes fare and sleepers on railroads; fare and berths on steamers.

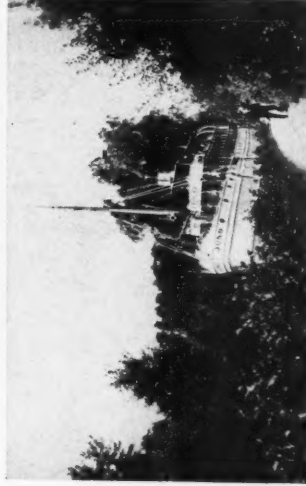
Excursions, hotels and meals are not included.

To this tour can very well be added a North Cape Cruise De Luxe of 14 days at approximately \$255, everything included.

**We advise immediate reservations.**



Stockholm

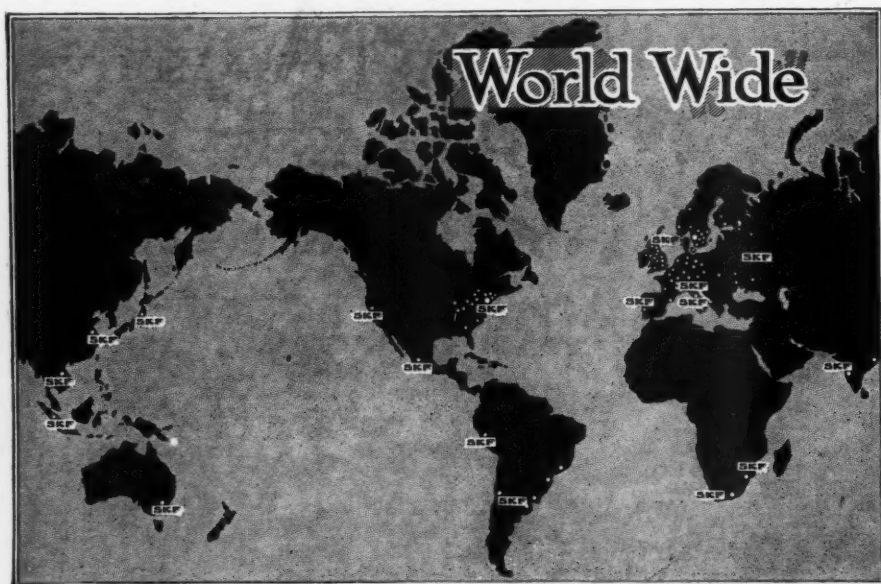


On the Göta Canal at Landthöjden,  
91.5 meters above the sea

**SWEDISH TRAVEL BUREAU**  
21-24 State Street, New York



The technical knowledge that comes to you from **SKF** engineers is



as it is the sum of the data gathered by organizations in all industrial countries.

This fund of engineering information we bring to the fabrication of all products bearing the mark **SKF** and the operation of those industries which we are requested to supervise. In order that complete reliance may be placed in the endorsement expressed by the mark **SKF** it is necessary not alone that we control and supervise each step in the manufacture of a product but also its final installation.

Because every effort is made to assure the most satisfactory use of products marked **SKF** we welcome requests for information concerning their proper application and maintenance.

Manufacturers should feel that this technical knowledge is always available. You are urged to use it freely without any sense of obligation.

**SKF** Industries, Inc.  
165 Broadway, New York City

Supervising  
at the request  
of the stock-  
holders

( The Hess-Bright Manufacturing Co.  
The Skayef Ball Bearing Co.  
Atlas Ball Co.  
Hubbard Machine Co.  
**SKF** Research Laboratory

020